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THE GOLD MEAT SPECIALITY

Hongkong Daily Press.

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is sometimes necessary in domestic or business life.
BUT NEVER RETRENCH
where your eyes are concerned.
Money is never better spent than on the eyes if they need
ATTENTION!
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
22, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

No. 19,463 號二十六百四千九萬一第 日四初月九年申庚 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1920. 五拜禮 日十月十年九國民華中 PRICES, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "

9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "

11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "

12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "

2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 " "

5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "

WEEK END

8.50 a.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes

9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes

10.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "

11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "

12.30 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "

1.00 p.m. " 5.30 " " 15 " "

5.30 " " 6.30 " " 10 " "

6.30 " " 8.10 " " 15 " "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comprovises Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after **THURSDAY, April 2nd, 1920**, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Express	No. 4 Through	No. 5 Express	No. 6 Through	No. 7 Express	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Express	No. 10 Through	No. 11 Express	No. 12 Through	No. 13 Express	No. 14 Through	No. 15 Express	No. 16 Through	No. 17 Express	No. 18 Through	No. 19 Express	No. 20 Through
CANTON (at the Sea) dep.	7.00	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10
HEI LUNG	7.05	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15
Shum Chun	7.10	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20
Shum Chun	7.15	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25
Shum Chun	7.20	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30
Shum Chun	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35
Shum Chun	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40
Shum Chun	7.35	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45
Shum Chun	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50
Shum Chun	7.45	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55
Shum Chun	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00
Shum Chun	7.55	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05
Shum Chun	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10
Shum Chun	8.05	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15
Shum Chun	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20
Shum Chun	8.15	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25
Shum Chun	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30
Shum Chun	8.25	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35
Shum Chun	8.30	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40
Shum Chun	8.35	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45
Shum Chun	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50
Shum Chun	8.45	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55
Shum Chun	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00
Shum Chun	8.55	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05
Shum Chun	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10
Shum Chun	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15
Shum Chun	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20
Shum Chun	9.15	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25
Shum Chun	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30
Shum Chun	9.25	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35
Shum Chun	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40
Shum Chun	9.35	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45
Shum Chun	9.40	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50
Shum Chun	9.45	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55
Shum Chun	9.50	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00
Shum Chun	9.55	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05
Shum Chun	10.00	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10
Shum Chun	10.05	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15
Shum Chun	10.10	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20
Shum Chun	10.15	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25
Shum Chun	10.20	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30
Shum Chun	10.25	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35
Shum Chun	10.30	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40
Shum Chun	10.35	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45
Shum Chun	10.40	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50
Shum Chun	10.45	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55
Shum Chun	10.50	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00
Shum Chun	10.55	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05
Shum Chun	11.00	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10
Shum Chun	11.05	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15
Shum Chun	11.10	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20
Shum Chun	11.15	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25
Shum Chun	11.20	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30
Shum Chun	11.25	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35
Shum Chun	11.30	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40
Shum Chun	11.35	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45	12.55	13.05	13.15	13.25	13.35	13.45	13.55	14.05	14.15	14.25	14.35	14.45
Shum Chun	11.40	11.50	12.00	12.10	12.20	12.30	12.40	12.50	13.00	13.10	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.50	14.00	14.10	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.50
Shum Chun	11.45	11.55	12.05	12.15	12.25	12.35	12.45													

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THE FAMINE TRAGEDY IN CHINA.

TOUR THROUGH DISTRESSED DISTRICTS.

A POIGNANT PICTURE OF CONDITIONS.

PEKING, October 14th.

The following third report of famine conditions has been received by Reuters:— After returning from Shuncheu to Kuo Yi I started my trip of investigation proper, starting almost due east by cart from Kuo Yi. On a nearly direct line from Kuo Yi to the Tientsin-Pukow Railway I would find conditions representative of the famine area, I was told. Having seen these conditions I hope I was misinformed. I hope they are unique, but it is a faint hope as reports from other regions paint at least as dark a picture. From Kuo Yi eastward the aspect of the country is progressively worse. For a stretch of five or six li there will be wells. There the crop is not a complete failure, but even there the kuoliang is thin and but five or six feet high, the wheat will give a light yield, the corn is retarded. Such farmers as are fortunate enough to own land irrigated by wells will, however, be able to retrieve themselves partly from the increased price of grain.

Where there are wells, there is at best but a third of a crop. Millet and kuoliang are two feet high and probably will not ripen at all. Bolls are scarcely better. Cotton is about the same. It should be borne in mind that so over-populated is this part of the country that at best many parts of it are not self-sustaining. It is only by added industry such as spinning cotton that it comes up to the level of subsistence. When the outside regions on which it depends for the importation of the margin it needs also have had poor crops, thus sending the price up, and the cotton on which it depends for the surplus to pay for the importation of the extra margin falls, then it is hit at both ends. And such is the case now.

In Ning Ching Hsien and the adjoining Hsien, Chi Chow, one finds conditions as their worst. Here there is, unrelieved despair. In almost every field are women and children with baskets over their arms, gleaning a harvest that in good years is the food of animals. One cannot go a li without passing a wheelbarrow laden with a few household effects, and perhaps a few children. In every village are empty houses left vacant by those who have given up all hope and fled from the illa they know to be could not at any rate be worse. The tragedy of such cases is the fate of the children. Many of them have to be dropped along the way, sold where possible, given away if not. In the worst cases, if there is no alternative, less tragic only by a degree is the lot of the very old. They too are left behind. If one could see the full tragedy of these days one must go to the fairs which are held in the market towns every five days. There, it is supposed, the trade in children thrives. Whether true or not I cannot say as I have not seen, but I have been shown a letter from Tamingfu in their south telling of a market for the sale of children. Certainly, everything but children is sold. To the fair those who have reached their last straits bring their extra clothes, disposing of them at a few coppers per garment and trudging back to their native places to eke out a few more days with these coppers. And there, too, are sold the meagre bits that make up the household of the Chinese peasant. I have been taken to houses where nothing but a family sleep on a table and the narrow rude bench called the ren tong.

Twelve li east of Nung Ching city is Mong Chi Ts'un. I was told that the population was four hundred families. It is probably more like three hundred. At any rate, three or four groups of villagers with whom I talked agreed that there were not more than thirty that had enough to live on. The others eat the usual chaff, cotton seed, leaves and weeds. This is in the form I have already described, either a soup or a thin porridge of leaves, and weeds, with a bit of grain for flavour, and sometimes a hard and sometimes a soggy cake of chaff and cotton seed mixed with dry leaves to hold it together.

One man to whom I talked had just come back from Ning Ching. He had taken there five pieces of clothes. He had sold them for a dollar. He had left only what he was wearing, blue coat, trousers, and shoes. The dollar was all that stood between him and starvation, and there were five in his family. He had not yet, however, sold his furniture, he admitted.

Here one hundred have died from the usual cause, cholera, brought on, as I have said, by underfeeding and lowered resistance. Here I may say in passing that there is not a village which has not paid its toll of cholera. I would estimate the mortality at not less than five per cent, and possibly even ten. Since the rainfall the cholera is passing but some other epidemic will come is inevitable. From this village one hundred have gone. Some have sold their children and some have not. It is hard to get any accurate figures on this. Few care to sell their children in their native places. They start off with them in the dim hope that something will turn up along the way. It is when they are weary of trudging and empty of stomach that they decide it is best to part with the children than to carry them a little further and bury them. I asked one group with which I talked about this. I asked how many children of the village had been sold. "Not so many," they said. They didn't want to part with their children. Then one old man on the edge of the circle spoke up. Had I come to buy children? I replied in the negative, but he added that he had two and if I could feed them I could have them.

I talked at some length with the man who had just pawned his clothes. What? when the dollar was spent. The question was, received with laughter, as at a child who had asked a ludicrously obvious question. Why die of course, he said. Had he no other plan? Was there nothing else to do? Again there was laughter. What else could he do? He had no food and he had no money; there was no place to go. There would come what would come.

I asked would the government help them. That question was received with amazement. I might as well have asked would the moon help them. Help from the government was an idea so alien it had not even occurred to them. The government they only know as something represented by the tax collector and the hangers-on of the yamen, who contrive to get them into legal trouble but of which they buy themselves with bribes.

At Pai Mu, further on, I decided to see for myself what the inhabitants ate. I saw big baskets of leaves in the courtyard drying in the sun and little bowls of grain carefully herded to be used a little with each portion of porridge of leaves. Here there was not even k'ang, or chaff, except in the minority of houses, because chaff costs one cent a pound. It was here, also, I was told of refugees from the west who had left more than a dozen children at the village gates. Some of the children were found dead, others were taken in to share the meagre rations of the already impoverished. One of the men with whom I talked in this village told me two of his sons, one twelve and the other fourteen, had gone out four or five days before to gather roots and wild greens, and had not returned. He presumed they had gone elsewhere, driven by hunger and the hope of food. He had not even made an effort to find them. As he said, he did not know where to look for them and did not have enough money to go travelling if he did. A hawk came by as I talked. He sold meat. It was blue, stringy stuff. It was the meat of an old mule, too old to be sold. It was selling at five cents a catty, but buyers were few. I asked who bought meat if there was not enough money to buy even chaff. They said the rich.

It was at the neighbouring village of Ta Ying Hsien that deaths from cholera had been so numerous. That eight coffin shops were no able to supply the demand, and bodies were being wrapped in bamboo matting and placed outside the walls.

Next came Si Lu Chia, a little bigger place, the population being about three hundred families, about two thousand people. Of these a fourth have gone to Shansi, emigrating by whole households rather than individuals from each family. This is always a sign of the last extremity. Here I was told most of the people were taking their clothes to the neighbouring town of Li Shia Chuang to sell at the market. Babies were also being sold. One woman was pointed out to me who had had to sell one of her youngest children. It is in this region conditions get even worse. Here even leaves are bought, for, as it was explained to me, the trees were nearly all on privately owned property. Whether paid for or not, I saw a row of trees outside one village stripped almost clean of its leaves. Exaggerations there undoubtedly are in the manner of such times but there is evidence such as this that cannot be refuted. People are eating leaves; they are eating them, it is true, but it takes only a minute's figuring to compute how many days there are left when there will be no leaves left to eat.

My next stage was in the worst helen of all, Chi Chow. In Pai Shu Yi, a typical village, I met the t'fong or village headman. Nobody, he said, was starving yet. Everybody still had something to sell. He himself still wore a long coat, he said, because he had two sons in Peking who sent him a few dollars each month. There was still little kuoliang to be had though at a price prohibitive except for consumption of a few grains per day to thicken the gruel of leaves and wild greens. Here I received confirmation of what had been vaguely reported before, profiteering. It seems travelling traders are going through the afflicted areas buying up clothes and animals at forced prices, the temptation of ready cash being enough to get a sharp bargain. The t'fong told me that he had been a constant stream of people from the east, bound for Shansi and the Northwest, offering to part with their children on the road and selling bits of their effects to pay for their food as they went. Not half a dozen farm animals were left in the village, he said, all having been sold—mules for as low as \$3 and oxen for as low as \$10, \$15 was the top price. Here was explained also the consequence of lack of seeds for sowing, wheat. A good rain had fallen, the soil was ready for sowing, but there was nothing to sow. The grain had all been eaten. I asked the t'fong how many of his people were a-rying. All, he said. I ventured that surely there must be some that had something. He said that of course there were five or six families out of the two hundred in his village who still had enough to eat, but that was all. He took me to his own house. In a courtyard was piled some kuoliang, about ten foot square in all. It was the yield of twenty mu of land, six acres. It would give forty catty of grain. In a good year there are 240 catties out of a mu, that is, he had a crop of not quite one per cent. And he is accounted a rich man. What, he asked, of those who owned three and four mu?

A crop of one per cent is not so unusual around Chi Chow. There are wide stretches of land absolutely barren, stretches where it had not even been worth while to sow, so parched was the soil.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA.

INCONSTANT.

CHANG TSOLIN'S VIEWS.

The Kokumai News Agency of Japan recently issued the following message from Mukden: In the course of a press interview, Tsuchun Chang Tsolin discussed topics of the times.

In reply to a question regarding the necessity for taking measures to promote Sino-Japanese friendship, Tsuchun Chang pointed out that in the past, Japan's policy had been a very inconstant one. Japan, he said, at times aided the Monarchists and at others the anti-Monarchists.

"In the Terauchi Cabinet," however, declared Tsuchun Chang "I discerned sincere friends of China, and, therefore, advocated cultivating friendship with Japan. It is to be regretted that Japan cannot understand the Chinese. The Japanese content themselves with cultivating the friendship of one section of Chinese or of individuals. They do not care to promote a friendly understanding between the two peoples. This is the reason why there is always an agitation alive in China directed against the Japanese. A case in point where the Japanese have failed to understand the Chinese is the help given to Marshal Tuan Chi jui by the Japanese."

Referring to the development of Manchuria and Mongolia, Tsuchun Chang pledged his word that he will co-operate with the Japanese in this direction. He criticized the propensity of the Japanese to monopolize the interests in Manchuria and in Mongolia, thereby rendering joint Sino-Japanese enterprises miserable failures. He declared that Sino-Japanese joint enterprises will prosper if the profits be distributed at the rate of 60 per cent. for the Chinese and 40 per cent. for the Japanese.

Then Tsuchun Chang paid a tribute to Baron Okura for the skill with which he conducted joint Sino-Japanese industrial and commercial enterprises.

SOME SOUND ADVICE.

At the conclusion of his interview, the Mukden Tsuchun reminded his interviewer of the necessity for the Japanese not merely to have a good understanding with the authorities, but also to pay serious attention to the interests of the people and to try to cultivate amity and friendship with them. This, said the Tsuchun, was necessary if joint Sino-Japanese enterprises are to be made a success.

From Chi Chow to the east for about twenty li there is a stretch of sandy soil poor in good years, bare as a desert now. Then an improvement is noted. There are patches of green again and as one approaches Hsiao Chang in Tiao Chiang Hsien the improvement is more noticeable. Here there is kuoliang a foot, and a half or two feet high; some beans and some millet. It looks good, but there is doubt whether it will ripen. This has put the farmers in a dilemma. Now is the time to sow seeds. If they pull the standing crops they will lose what little yield there be if the grain does ripen. If they choose to wait on the principle of the bird in the hand and then if the grain does not ripen, they will have nothing at all, and it will be too late for winter wheat.

At Hsiao Chiang, a village in this helen where there is a foreign mission station, I was given more confirmation of profiteering. Here the magistrate has been able to bring in grain from Shantung to sell at little less than a dollar per catty, while the dealers were getting two dollars. Carts are loading up with cheap grain at Tachow and across the Shantung line, and bringing in grain to the famine stricken area and selling it at famine prices.

From Hsiao Chiang east to this village of Huo Chi (where this is written) is fifty li. There is a marked betterment of the region further east. But it is likely to be deceptive. When I reached here I told the caretaker of the Christian chapel, where I was allowed to stay, that I was glad to see that there were such good crops around his village. He became angry. Good crops? There would be at best a yield of thirty he said, and that was problematic because it was not yet certain that corn, kuoliang and wheat, now standing something at between two to three feet, would be able to ripen before the cold. By way of proof he told me the names of numerous families that had been forced to go to Shantung and elsewhere. Which proves how all things are a matter of point of view. To me who had just come through a barren desert land region where nothing green showed but leaves, grain two feet high looked like a bumper crop. To him to whom it represented two thirds less than was necessary to sustain him and his thousand like him that was a matter for despair. It is all a matter of standard, but it is significant that after one has seen the real famine area anything that even looks green is a token of prosperity. But between here and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is comparatively well off. I have seen people here buying grain. One does not see that further west. Also there have been good rains in the last ten days and farmers are sowing winter wheat. And that they have wheat to sow is an additional sign of comparative prosperity.

SEA EXPLORATION.

ANOTHER "CHALLENGER" EXPEDITION.

A determined demand, headed by the President and vigorously supported on the part of the Zoological Section of the British Association for a new "Challenger" Expedition to disclose the secrets of the deep seas, was made at Cardiff on August 20th.

In advocating a further investigation of the oceans, Professor Herdman, the President, who devoted the whole of his weighty inaugural address to the science of oceanography, said that there was not a single marine animal in regard to which they felt that they knew anything like all there was to be known, and that they fully understood its mode of life. Even our commonest fishes, such as the herring and the cod were in some respects unknown and mysterious. Of the need of further research into tidal phenomena there seemed to be no doubt. The first report of the Tidal Institute of the University of Liverpool, published a few weeks ago showed that the two independent published predictions of the Liverpool tides, the one issued by the Admiralty and the other by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, seldom agree, they often differ by a foot in height; also both of them sometimes differ from the actual tide by as much as three feet in height. It was evident from this report that the present state of affairs urgently called for more scientific research both in regard to the theory of the tides and also on the accuracy of observation. Regarding hydrography, they knew just enough as to the influence of variations in the great oceanic currents upon the movements and abundance of migratory fishes to make them feel the need for further and more complete investigation of the subject. There was still much to do in tracing and explaining the life histories and distribution and relations of marine plants and animals. They could not go far in their investigations in any direction without coming up against the unknown. Much of their knowledge of the ocean was very imperfect; nothing was known completely.

He made two suggestions in his Presidential address in regard to large schemes for further work in oceanography. The first was that in connection either with the University College or with the National Museum at Cardiff there should be established a Department of Oceanography and Fisheries Research. That would be a local scheme. His other suggestion would be national as an undertaking and world-wide in scope. It was that the time had come for another great "Challenger" Expedition, fitted out by the British Admiralty, and embracing all departments of the science of the sea, investigated by modern methods under the best expert advice and control. Such an expedition would require long and careful preparation. So, even if the present time may seem to some inopportune to press such an undertaking, if this suggestion was received with favour by oceanographers it might be wise to form a preliminary committee to collect information and prepare a scheme.

PROPOSED NEW EXPEDITION. Professor J. Stanley Gardiner, president of the Section, strongly supported the suggestion, and said that trading vessels rather than liners should be utilized for research. He believed that £40,000, or £50,000 would be sufficient to establish and maintain at Cardiff an Oceanographical Institute which would be of immense national importance.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the immediate initiation of a further national expedition for the exploration of the sea, and requesting the Council of the British Association to appoint a committee to take the necessary steps to improve this need upon the Government and the nation.

THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT WITH THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

It is authoritatively reported that, for the purpose of preventing international controversy or dispute concerning the future administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway, as a result of the termination of the official capacity of the Russian Minister and Consul in China, there is a possibility that the Chinese Government may sign a new agreement with the Russo-Asiatic Bank shortly. The chief reasons which have prompted the signing of a new Sino-Russian agreement as far as the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway is concerned are reported to be as follows:

- 1.—The Russo-Asiatic Bank is in a position to furnish sufficient credit or guarantee that it is still a Russian institution.
- 2.—The Russo-Asiatic Bank will accept all the demands or suggestions of the Chinese Government.
- 3.—The Chinese Government recognizes the necessity of the complete reorganization of the inner administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway as soon as possible.
- 4.—The Chinese Government will make official declarations for the information of the general public that the administration of the Chinese Eastern Railway will not be affected by new or old politics and that the Russo-Chinese line will be administered thoroughly in accordance with modern commercial conditions.

The "Asiatic News Agency" learns that the central Government of China propose to enter negotiations with the representative of the Russo-Asiatic Bank with a view to the conclusion of a new agreement, on the above-mentioned conditions, for the preservation of the existing situation along the Chinese Eastern Railway to the mutual advantage of China and Russia.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG F.C. v. AMBRUSE.

CLUB WINS BY SIX POINTS.

The rugby football season in Hongkong opened yesterday evening, with a game on the Club ground, the Club XV. meeting a fifteen from the Ambruse. Although the game was not very interesting, through lack of practice on both sides, it revealed the possibilities of excellent rugby in the near future. The Club, yesterday, won by six points, both tries being scored in the second half. There was very little in the game worth recording; it was inclined to be scrappy throughout. The Club proved themselves to be superior to the Ambruse team, and in the first half, the oval was nearly always near the Ambruse twenty-five line. In the second half the Ambruse showed improvement, and commenced to press, but after a few minutes' play they once more fell back and the Club took up the attacking. Wallace and Dick secured the two tries, both of which were, however, unconverted.

Of the players, of the Club, Gordon did not appear to be a very successful back and several attempts by the Ambruse were saved by either Wallace or Hall. The Club's three quarters indulged in several excellent passing movements, particularly Abbotter, Wallace and Dick. The half backs, did not seem to realize that they were there to feed the three-quarters from the scrumming, but in the open Smythe put in a tremendous amount of work and was always on the ball. The Club forwards, were a heavier pack than the Navy and did well, in the scrums, but their combination was poor. Ralston, Lamplugh, Cooper and McCann did a lot of real hard work.

Of the Ambruse team, Chilcott at back was good, his kicking being clean. He, however, failed in tackling. The three-quarters were not up to form and the passing, consequently, suffered. McNair and Anderson were the best of the quartette. The halves, Beech and Cappel, were always feeding their quartette, especially the former who was one of the best men on the Navy side. The Navy forwards put in some good work in the scrumming, but they were weaker than their opponents. Glen, Hambly and Callaghan worked hard.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton was in charge of the whistle. The teams were:—
Club:—J. G. Gordon; G. A. V. Hall; J. W. Alabaster; M. D. Wallace; N. B. Dick; V. G. Smythe; and G. E. Roberts; T. Lamplugh; W. R. Harper; J. E. McCann; C. J. Cooper; W. R. Andrews; M. H. Baxter; W. J. Hope; and J. Ralston.
Ambruse:—Chilcott; Stoker Bath; Lieut. McNair; Lieut. Cappel; Lieut. Andell; Lieut. Comdr. Bennett; Lieut. Wilson; Lieut. Callaghan; Gun. Hambly; Sub-Lieut. Thyne and Maddocks.

SERVICES' GOLF MATCH AT FANLING.

NAVY v. ARMY.

A golf match, Navy v. Army, took place at Fanling on Thursday, ending in a narrow victory for the Army.

In the forenoon single matches were played and in the afternoon four-ball foursomes. Very close matches resulted except in those in which Major Bagall took part. This scratch player was at the very top of his form.

It is hoped that this will become a monthly fixture during the winter months. Owing to the small number of ships present, the Navy had a very restricted choice as some of their best players are still in ships up north.

The course was in excellent condition nearly all the long grass having now been cut.

DOUBLES.

NAVY. ARMY.
Lt. Caswell and Major Bagnall and Rev. Croft-Rees, 0 Major Downing, 11 Lt. Dolphin and Col. Croft-Rees, 22 Lt. Com. Kilgour, 3 Major Hickling, 4 Pay-Lt. Com. Bou. Capt. Gray and chier and Lieut. Capt. Murray, 5 Lt. Dickson and Capt. Cordon and Pay-Lt. Miller, 6 Major Harding, 7 P. Lt. Com. Stern Col. Wyndham and and Pay-Com. Vining, 8 Col. Taylor, 9 Lt. Com. Hirst and Capt. Meredith and Sgt. Lieut. Com. Hayes, 10 Capt. Archer, 11

SINGLES.

NAVY. ARMY.
Lt. Caswell, 0 Major Bagnall, 11 Rev. Croft-Rees, 2 Major Downing, 3 Lt. Dolphin, 4 Col. Croft-Rees, 5 Pay-Com. Vining, 6 Col. Taylor, 7 P. Com. Boucher, 8 Capt. Gray, 9 Lt. Taylor, 10 Capt. Murray, 11 Lt. Dickson, 12 Capt. Cordon, 13 Surgeon-Lt. Com. Hayes, 14 Capt. Archer, 15 Lt. Com. Kilgour, 16 Major Hickling, 17 Pay-Lt. Miller, 18 Major Harding, 19 P. Lt. Com. Stern, 20 Col. Wyndham, 21 Lt. Com. Hirst, 22 Capt. Meredith, 23

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

KOWLOON v. H.M.S. "CARLISLE"

The following team will represent the Kowloon Football Club to-morrow on the Navy ground, at 4.30 p.m.:—W. Crocker; F. Wheeler; and T. Knight; C. Millard; A. Weyman; and B. Pasco; W. Taylor; T. Neal; A. Townsend; E. Evelyn; and A. Chemo.

KOWLOON "A" v. H.M.S. "CARLISLE"

The following team will represent Kowloon in the above match, on the Navy ground at 2.30 p.m.:—H. McKay; S. Hewer; and G. White; J. Coupland; C. Mackenzie; and A. Robinson; A. Young; H. Krebs; L. Frost; K. Mason; and A. Estorffe.

HONGKONG F.C. v. WILTSHIRE REGIMENT.

The following will represent the Club and XI against the Wiltshire Regt. on the Club ground, kick-off, 2.30 p.m. sharp:—O. Wilkie; A. Simmons; C. Young; Blake; A. McDonald; Dunn; Groot; J. de Raat; Roysen; Sogun; Sherry.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE AQUATIC SPORTS.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Stubbs attended the seventh annual aquatic sports of Queen's College, at the Victoria Recreation Club, on Thursday.

Douglas Laing, again carried off the School Championship and Queen's College were successful in winning the Coronation Shield for the inter-schools team race. In this event a very good tussle was seen in the final between Queen's College, Ellis Kadourie School, St. Joseph's College, and Kowloon British School.

Lady Stubbs presented the prizes in the gymnasium of the V.R.C. at the conclusion of the programme.

WHIST DRIVE.

A very successful Whist Drive was held at the Catholic Men's Club on Thursday evening. The attendance was a record one, there being 41 tables. The Committee's arrangements for the comfort of the guests were, as usual, excellent. Mr. Spettigue acted as M.C.

The following were the winners:—
LADIES.—1, Mrs. Holdman, 178; 2, Mrs. Bigg, 173; 3, Mrs. Vesper, 170; Booby Prize, Mrs. Prickett, 131.
GENTLEMEN.—1, Mr. Cooke, 176; 2, Mr. Hughes, 176; 3, Mr. Rynn, 174; 4, M. Read, 173; Longest at one table, Mr. Kirk; Champion Booby, Mr. Rumley.

THE YARN MARKET.

Masses. Polshwalla & Kotwall, cotton yarn brokers, of Hongkong, report:—The yarn market has continued extremely depressed. The entire upcountry river traffic has been suspended nearly a month owing to great political troubles in Canton and surrounding districts which are daily assuming more serious aspect; hence Chinese buyers show no inclination to operate even at present low rates and the position of our market has remained very critical and uncertain. A few foreign holders, having greatly reduced prices, tried to part with small lots while others are firmly holding their stock. Total sales amounted to 4,000 bales of known chops in 10s and 12s yarn chiefly for Yunnan market at a decline of \$10 to \$20 per bale. Unsold stock 11,000 bales, bargains 12,000 bales. Arrivals from Bombay, 5,000 bales. Shanghai reports a very dull and dropping market with limited business for immediate requirements. Japanese Yarn.—On account of continued fall in cotton, prices of yarn in Japan, as well as locally, have enormously declined and the cost of production being much higher than the ruling rates, several mills have commenced short work, and the position is rather serious. With heavy reduction in prices of this yarn a few transactions have passed during the interval, and at the close, there is an absence of inquiry in Japanese yarn.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY LIEUT. A. J. M. WEYMAN.
PARADES.
The Company will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Drill order.

The Band will parade at Headquarters on Monday, the 18th inst., at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Drill order (with instruments).

CLASSES OF INSTRUCTION.
A Class of Instruction for N.C.O.s will be held at Headquarters on Thursday, the 21st inst., at 5.30 p.m.
Dress: Drill order.

G. F. E. RAYSON, Bt. Major, Adjutant, H.V.D.C.
Hongkong, October 15th, 1920.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

CLAIM FOR THE NON-LETTING OF PREMISES.

In the Summary Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Wood gave judgment in the case in which the Kwong Sang firm sued the Nikko firm for \$1,000 as damages for breach of contract to let a portion of the Hongkong Hotel buildings. They also claimed costs of the action.

Mr. A. el Arculli appeared for plaintiff and Mr. J. H. Gardiner for defendant.

His Honour said:—In this case, after considering the evidence, I am not satisfied that there was at any time a contract between the parties. The negotiating persons were a Chinese, who was anxious to acquire the use of new premises for his business, and a Japanese, who was desirous of letting his premises to a suitable applicant on the best terms obtainable. The negotiations were conducted in English—a language with which both men had a slender acquaintance. The important point in the negotiations arrived when the defendant's agent handed to the plaintiff a revised draft of a suggested lease. No doubt, on receiving it, the plaintiff honestly thought that he was accepting a final offer from the defendants—thereby completing an agreement for a lease, on terms settled by the draft, to be executed later. The Japanese witness who delivered the draft to the plaintiff has stated in evidence that he made it clear at the time that the delivery of the revised draft was not an offer of any kind but was merely an invitation to continue negotiations on the basis of the draft. I accept the good faith of all witnesses called on both sides. The onus of proving that an agreement was made between the parties rests on the plaintiff who claims damages for breach of agreement. This onus, in my opinion, he has not discharged. It seems to me not impossible that the parties misunderstood one another. Judgment will be entered for the defendants with costs.

A STAMP CASE.

"DEFENDANT TRYING TO LIE LOW."

The complainant of the *Unwan Maru* was summoned before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, with contravening the regulations relating to the affixing of stamps on a promissory note.

The defendant, who is away at present with his ship, was represented by his nephew, who said he was not prepared to plead on his uncle's behalf, and asked for a remand until the return of the ship.

Mr. E. L. Agassiz, Assistant Crown Solicitor, who prosecuted, told the Magistrate that there was a judgment given against the defendant in the Summary Court for the sum of \$1,000, which had not yet been paid into Court, and it appeared to him that the defendant was now trying to lie low.

The Magistrate said that in any case as the defendant's nephew refused to take responsibility in the case, it would have to be remanded until the defendant returned to the Colony.

Mr. Agassiz said that he did not know when the *Unwan Maru* was expected back in Hongkong.

The Magistrate, in that case, I shall adjourn the case sine die.

REFUSED TO GO TO GAOL.

WOULD KILL ALL INDIAN GUARDS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Inspector Caygill, of Yau-mati Police Station, charged a Chinese with unlawfully returning to the Colony after having been banished for the period of ten years on September 23rd last.

The defendant, who appeared to be a little unbalanced, admitted the charge, and told the Magistrate that he refused to go to jail. If the Magistrate sent him to jail, he would kill all the *molo kwai* (Indian devils). The last time he was in jail, when he was thirsty and asked for water, he was given very little in a tin can; and when he asked for more, he was given urine by an Indian warder. He hated all Indians after that, and would kill them all.

The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. While in jail, the defendant is to undergo observation.

CIGARETTES CONFISCATED.

FAILURE TO PAY DUTY.

A Chinese was charged, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy, yesterday, at the instance of Revenue Officer Kelly, with unlawfully bringing 3,000 cigarettes into the Colony from Macao without paying duty on them.

He pleaded ignorance, and said that the cigarettes were bought for his own use.

A fine of \$15 was imposed, and the cigarettes were confiscated.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT.

PIECE GOODS.

The *J. C. Daily News* of Saturday last says:—

The deplorable condition of business continues, and if anything is emphasized by the much smaller quantities being offered at the auctions. Towards the end of last week there was a sharp break in auction prices, and the lower level of quotations then set has been maintained in spite of the fact that, in one case at least, the amount for disposal has been limited to half the recent offerings. I have believed a week ago that artificial factors were at work to cause the drop which then took place, but the decline being now general the original theory must be somewhat discounted. For several weeks all real demand has been absent, and prices have doubtless been maintained at their last figure by reason of speculative purchases. To-day speculators are no longer operating so freely, having probably as much to carry as they desire, and in consequence prices are again sagging.

The total absence of demand is likely to place the whole market in a critical condition sooner or later. Last week we mentioned that an extensive failure had occurred, and this week there is the report of another, of even larger dimensions, the amount being stated at two and a half lakhs. Appeals to foreign firms for assistance in tidying over the present period of depression are understood to be more general now, and the fear is expressed that the two failures we have mentioned will not prove isolated cases.

Among the factors responsible for the present stagnation we have already mentioned the widespread famine in the north and the downward trend of world prices which is naturally causing dealers to hold back. Probably the principal cause, however, lies in the chaotic state of the country, the impotence of what is called the Central Government and the consequent lack of confidence everywhere. Statistically the position of the piece goods business is eminently sound, and it is certain that the country is well-nigh hard of cloth. Under a strong stable government there is no doubt that merchants everywhere would be re-stocking, but as matters stand to-day they decline to run the risk attending trade. The burden of inland taxation, the squeeze of officials and the ravages of the soldiery all suggest to the merchant that it is hardly worth his while to venture his capital in what should be no more than the ordinary operations of business. He has no security for his cargo once away from the Treaty Ports, for under prevailing conditions there is no guarantee that more than a fraction will ever reach its destination and be paid for; and even were it fortunate enough to make its journey in safety there is the same risk to be encountered in relation to the money received for it.

In common with the rest of the world China should be adjusting herself to the changed conditions of to-day, but the absence of anything deserving the name of government prevents the operation of this process. Several merchants have quite considerable stocks of cargo in Shanghai, but on account of the situation we have described are unable to move it. Accordingly they find their capital tied up unproductively, and trade is hampered in every direction.

SHANGHAI LADY DROWNED.

MOTOR CAR OVERTURNS INTO LAKE.

Particulars are now to hand explaining how Miss Effie Ida Maud Hamlyn, of Shanghai, met her death recently near Kiukiang by accidental drowning.

A motor car containing Miss Hamlyn, Miss Herzig, a Chinese woman and baby, as well as the chauffeur, was being driven along the road leading to Kuling from Kiukiang and the car presumably slipped immediately overturning into the lake with the unhappy result that Miss Hamlyn, the Chinese woman and the chauffeur were drowned. Miss Herzig made many attempts to save Miss Hamlyn, but was unsuccessful, only the baby being rescued. Suffering from shock Miss Herzig was thereafter taken to a hospital in Kiukiang. We understand that residents have expressed themselves very strongly about the careless manner in which cars have been driven on the road in question, especially during the present summer. It is reported that the day after the death of Miss Hamlyn a visitor from Holland, also on his way to Kuling in a car, was overturned into a rice field and now lies in Kuling Hospital with a broken leg.

Very general regret is expressed upon the death of Miss Hamlyn who was well-known in Shanghai as a conscientious and devoted worker in the nursing profession.

TWO MEN ASPHYXIATED.

DEAD IN A MAN-HOLE.

Two Chinese scavenging coolies met with their death under unusual circumstances on Thursday. The men were working in a man-hole in Soy Street, Yau-mati, when they were asphyxiated by foul gas. The bodies were removed to the mortuary.

ACCOSTED NAVAL MEN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. G. N. Orino discharged the Chinese who was accused of accosting two naval men, and charged with soliciting for immoral purposes, on the ground that he had been engaged as a boy, by a woman, who was subsequently charged with aiding and abetting and gave her name as Mary Howard. The woman was convicted, and bound over in a sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for twelve months. It was mentioned, during the hearing, that the woman would be deported.

OWING TO THE PRESENT HIGH PRICES

AND SHORTAGE OF WOOLEN UNDER-

GARMENTS THIS OFFER FOR

7 DAYS ONLY

WILL MAKE QUITE A SEASONABLE BARGAIN.

PURE WOOL UNDER-VESTS ... \$2.75 each.

PURE WOOL PANTS ... \$2.75 pair.

SIZES 32 34 36 38 40 42 inches.

THESE GOODS ARE ODDMENTS AND OFFERED TO EFFECT A QUICK CLEARANCE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

OLSINA WATER PAINTS

made by

MANDER BROTHERS
WOLVERHAMPTON.

These well-known TEMPERA PAINTS are remarkably suitable for the interior decoration of any building.

They are also washable in a few weeks after application.

Shade books of colours kept in stock can be obtained from the SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HONGKONG.

[469]

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

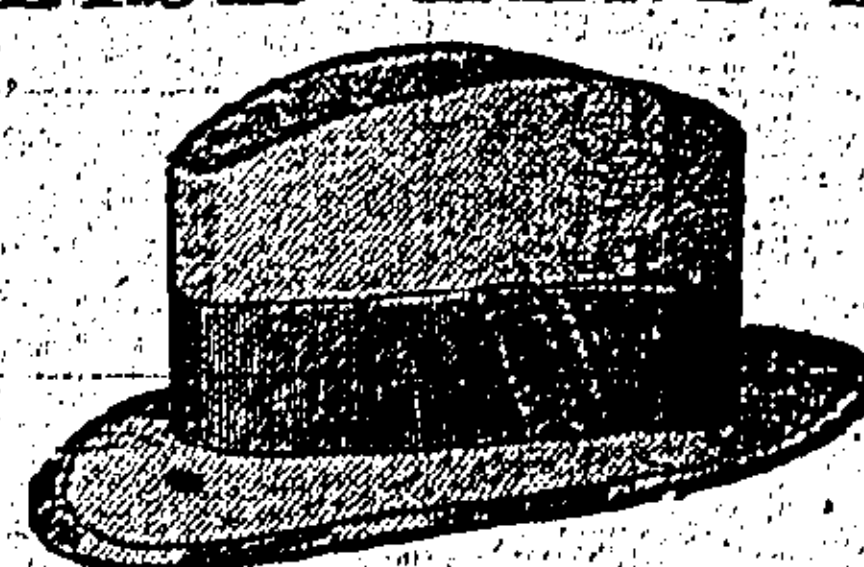
[117]

Wm Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS
SOFT FELTS
REAL VELOUR
TWEED HATS
STRAW BOATERS

ENGLISH HAND-MADE

VARIETY OF SHAPES
IN SMOOTH AND
BRUSHED FELTS



GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS.

[128]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CONFRARIA DE NUNO SENHOR DOS PASSOS

SÃO por este modo convidamos todos os membros da dita Confraria para tomar parte na procissão de SANTA MARGARIDA, MARIA ALACQUE, no Domingo, 17 de Outubro, às 4 horas, na Catedral de Immaculada Conceição.

A. G. DA ROCHA, Secretário. [1633]

LADIES GOLF

RAILWAY CUP, 1st round to be played between November 1st and 12th. Entries close October 24th. [1634]

PEAK CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS & SUBSCRIBERS.

THERE will be an AFTERNOON TEA DANCE on FRIDAY, the 19th OCTOBER at 5.30 p.m. Tickets including Tea 50 cents each for Members and their Guests.

JOHN BENTLEY, Hon. Secretary. [1631]

NOTICE

I, GEORGE THOMAS MONEY EDKINS, Officer for the Registration of ships, for the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby give notice that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned steam launch of which they are the owners to carry a similar name to other steam launches of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steam launch "SHAMSHU" of Hongkong, official number 120,975, of gross tonnage 34.08 tons, register tonnage 18.38 tons, for permission to change her name to "TAIKOO YUNG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED. Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong, this 15th day of October, 1920.

NEW FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 6%

Not Redeemable
PRICE OF ISSUE 100 FRANCS.
INTEREST payable twice a year on 16th June and 16th December; first semi-annual interest to be paid on 16th June, 1921.

Applications will be received by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE from the 20th October, up to the 25th November next.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, L. BERLINDAGUE, Manager. [1629]

HONGKONG LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE

CLOSING CONTEST and Presentation of Prizes

WINNERS (Kowloon B.C.C.) - BEST at Kowloon.

on SATURDAY, October 16th, at 3.30 p.m.

All Bowlers invited. J. N. R. ALLAN, Hon. Secretary, K.B.C.C. [1636]

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG

CELEBRATIONS IN HONOUR OF THE CANONIZATION OF ST. MARGARET MARY.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15th.

5.30 p.m. - Rosary; Sermon in Chinese; Benediction.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16th.

5.30 p.m. - Rosary; Sermon in Portuguese (Very Rev. Fr. Nerves); Benediction.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17th.

8 a.m. - Pontifical Mass. General Communion.

4 p.m. - Procession (along Queen Road, Peel Street, M'Queen Street, Robinson Road and Albany Road).

5.30 p.m. - Sermon (Rev. Fr. O'Shea, American Catholic Mission, Kwangtung); Te Deum.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920. [1627]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16th.

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

MME. BELIKOVITCH of the Warsaw Opera House, will appear in Classic Dances assisted by Mr. PAUL GREY, Famous Russian Ballerina.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17th.

Semi-sacred afternoon Concert by Mr. PAUL GREY. [1604]

PUBLISHED TO-DAY
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.
CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS
LOCAL NEWS.
This Paper to send Home

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS. If they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID. An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash. Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for Box P. Q. A. D. A. F. A. W.

WANTED - Competent English Lady STENOGRAPHER required position. Long service in well-known local firm. Apply Box 55, Daily Press Office. [71]

TO LET - FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak to let complete with servants, linen, etc. for six weeks, available immediately. Apply Box 55, Daily Press Office. [72]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th OCTOBER, at 12 o'clock Noon, within the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Chater Road, Hongkong.

By Order, R. J. PATTERSON, Clerk of the Course. [1570]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAB SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

THE CERTIFICATE dated 15th January, 1919, for Straits, \$1,738.51 (Straits Dollars) One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight and cents Eighty-one, issued in War Loans Investment Fund of Malaya issued in the name of Mr. THOS. SHAW has been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming, the said Certificate will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, C. MONTAGUE BIDE, General Manager. [1622]

Hongkong, October 15th, 1920.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned scripts for SHARES in the under-noted Companies, the Secretaries of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.

The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.

Particulars and Numbers of HONGKONG AND S.W. LOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S SHARES stolen:-

Script No. Numbers. Holder's Name.

7017 50 23301/23350 C. P. Chater

7690 50 27094/27133 M. S. Sassoon

8538 100 42389/42428 Li Chok Yuen

5910 25 12517/5, 12556/59 S. Fenwick

5911 25 24039/117 H. H. Fenwick

5911 5 21941/245 S. Fenwick

7754 5 21941/245 S. Fenwick

6905 15 4470/834 Mrs. E. C. Champrawase

7729 4 6673/66742 P. F. H. Hodge & A. F. Harris

7755 9 64766/774 H. H. Fenwick

H.K. & WHAMPOA CO. 100 SHARES: Script No. 7422 Lo Koon Hang, 9003/27, 9010/25, 37533/7, 35367/91, 29995/27019, 40713/717.

(Signed) FRED ELLIS, 40 FRED ELLIS & Co. Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1539]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS

Fr. 105,000,000.00

The organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars:- HONGKONG BRANCH, Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd. [1483]

FOR SALE

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, length 28 feet, diameter 8 feet, diameter of furnaces (two) 3 feet. Working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch. Constructed by Messrs. LINDSAY, BURNET & Co., Govan, Glasgow. In good order and condition. Complete set of fittings with each boiler. Apply:- BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong. [1544]

INTIMATIONS

Watson's

PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS

Recommended by the Medical Profession.

SUPPLIED IN THREE STRENGTHS:

5% FOR TOILET USE

Price: \$1.20 per box of 3 tablets.

10% FOR THE BATH

Price: \$1.75 per box of 3 tablets.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP

Price: 75 cts. per tablet.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 15.

(11)

BIRTH.

OKORIO.-At 10, Seymour Terrace, on October 15th, to Dr. and Mrs. F. M. DA GRACA OKORIO, a son. [1635]

MARRIAGE.

OKHLENS-CROPLEY.-At Saigon, on October 12th, CHARLES OKHLENS, to Mrs. EMILY CROPLEY. Singapore and Shanghai papers please copy. [1630]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DEA VUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 16th, 1920.

THE PEKING RUMOURS.

THERE is no confirmation of the Shanghai rumours of a coup d'etat at Peking by CHANG TSO-LIN, and they are now characterised as inventions by speculators, for the purpose of rigging the money market. They would readily be accepted in Shanghai as being likely explanations of the sensational suicide of Li SHUN, the Tsuchun of Kiangsu, who had but recently become Inspector-General of the three provinces of Kiangsu, Kiangai, and Anhui, and at the same time Chief Northern Delegate for the negotiation of peace in China. The mails from the North yesterday throw a few lights on the situation. If the events reported from Shanghai have not happened in Peking, it is, at least, clear that something of the kind had been expected to happen. Let us note first that by the end of September people in the North had become very suspicious of CHANG TSO-LIN. He had already requisitioned "hundreds of cars" on the Peking-Mukden line for the purpose of transporting back to Peking a Division which had been withdrawn to Mukden only a few weeks previously. The "rumours" prompting this act were described as "obscure," and the very obscurity of them was regarded as constituting a serious hindrance to negotiations with the "Boys." "If there were any valid reason for these military 'joy-rides,'" wrote the Peking and Tientsin Times, "surely the Cabinet or the Ministry of War could take the public into its confidence, and give a convincing explanation of CHANG TSO-LIN's latest whim. That neither of them has done so indicates that neither of them has been consulted, or has sanctioned the movements

of the Twenty-eighth Division. And as long as CHANG TSO-LIN continues to interfere with railway traffic, and move his armies about North China, in complete disregard of the welfare of the population, and the wishes of the Central Government, he can hardly expect the public to believe that he is actuated by the virtuous motives which he proclaimed to be his, during his recent visits to Tientsin and Peking. The obvious inference to be drawn-and the one that actually has been drawn-from his latest action is that notwithstanding his repeated professions of personal disinterestedness, and his pledges of loyalty to the Central Government, he is engaged in some deep-laid scheme which bodes no good for China. In Shanghai the view held in Chinese circles is that he is making preparations for a coup which will result in his elevation to the Presidency. Whether this suspicion is or is not well-founded, CHANG TSO-LIN has only himself to blame for its widespread acceptance. He has done nothing, as yet, to fulfil his public promises in Tientsin and Peking, but has, on the contrary, acted in a manner calculated to produce the impression that he aims at nothing less than the dictatorship of North China. And from the Southern point of view, his participation in the campaign for the overthrow of the Anfu party is a piece of blatant hypocrisy if his ultimate object is to substitute the tyranny of CHANG TSO-LIN for that of TUAN CH'UN-JUI. Well, there were not wanting students of the situation who said as much at the time. The N.C. Daily News had an article headed "New Deepots for Old" contributed by "a special correspondent" who wrote: "Instead of TUAN CH'UN-JUI and LITTLE Hsu as War Lords, we shall have CHANG TSO-LIN, and TSO KUO and CHANG HSUN." And this trio is more dangerous to the welfare of China than the others. They lack in administrative ability and they are avatars of the pre-revolutionary Chinese. Unless these men are driven from Chinese public life, as TUAN and LITTLE Hsu have been, the situation is infinitely worse than it was even in the balmy days of NIEH HARA and TSO JULIN. We have heard less of CHANG HSUN lately. He was the Tsuchun who overthrew the Republic for ten minutes in 1915. One of CHANG TSO-LIN's first demands when he began to dominate the situation last July was that CHANG HSUN should be appointed Tsuchun of Anhui and Inspector-General of the Yangtze. That sounded like a monarchist restoration, and discretion dictated that this demand should not for the time being be pressed. Li SHUN was given the appointment of Inspector-General. Recently he had been pleading sickness and had repeatedly asked the Government to relieve him of his appointment as Chief Northern Delegate and Inspector-General. His principal officers had added their support to this appeal for relief, saying in their telegram to Peking that General Li was in very poor health and becoming worse daily; that according to the instructions of the doctors General Li needed complete rest, and they therefore asked for two months' leave for the General. No one probably was deceived by these representations. It is the usual method practiced by Chinese, high and low, of escaping from uncomfortable situations. Everybody concluded that General Li was suffering from "diplomatic sickness." A correspondent in Peking wrote: "Sicknesses of this nature are always a prelude to some new change in the situation, but what the contemplated change is it is impossible to say, though the general impression is that this action points to the failure in the peace negotiations which General Li was conducting, but which the heavy fighting in and around Canton prevented from materializing. The action of the Mingtang leaders in refusing to take part in any such negotiations must also have greatly influenced the situation, for without their co-operation no real peace with the South could have been secured. Interesting developments are expected, and it is believed that a new attempt to bring about peace between the Government and the South and South-western provinces will be made. Apparently the fighting in Kwangtung has knocked the bottom out of all the schemes the Government had to bring about a settlement and a new plan of action has to be worked out and put into operation." General Li SHUN evidently made up his mind that he would have no more to do with the business, and shot himself with a revolver. The appointment that CHANG TSO-LIN has desired for CHANG HSUN is once more vacant, and if there is any basis for the reports which ascribe what has been transpiring in military circles as aiming at the restoration of the monarchy, then the appointment of CHANG HSUN as the dominant military mandarin of the Yangtze region would make an attempt highly probable. The only thing that can be said at present is that peace is not yet in sight in China.

The body of the Chinese who was drowned at Aberdeen has been recovered.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

A Chinese was knocked down by motor-car No. 335 in Praya East on Thursday and was removed to hospital. His condition is considered serious.

An American cable states that the American Red Cross has appropriated \$300,000 for the relief of sufferers by the famine in the northern provinces.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 2nd, amounted to 71,029 tons, and the sales during the period to 80,063 tons.

The Manila Observatory yesterday reported the typhoon E. of Luzon to be less than 300 miles distant almost stationary. A later telegram says that the typhoon is moving N.N.W. or W.

It is stated in the Shanghai vernacular papers which reached the Colony yesterday, that the rumour in regard to the Monarchy coup in Peking was invented by money speculators in order to cause a sudden panic in the market.

Major Colin Stockwell, a Shanghai boy, has been appointed Acting Deputy Provost Marshal Scottish Command, Edinburgh. He is therefore in charge of all Provost duties in Scotland, under the Provost Marshal Great Britain, Whitehall.

A new waterboat was launched at the Kowloon Docks on Thursday for the Union Water Boat Co., of which Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., are the managing agents. Mrs. Johnstone, wife of the superintendent of the Company's fleet, performed the christening ceremony.

The papers, which brought in the English mail yesterday, carried only newspapers. These were dated September 9th. There were no letters in the mail. There was no information available as to the whereabouts of letters despatched from London on September 9th.

Moji and Shimonoseki are to be connected by a tunnel. Several foreign companies tendered for the construction of the tunnel, but the work is to be done by a Japanese firm. Work on the tunnel will probably be started next month. It is stated that 13,000 iron tubes will be used in the construction of the tunnel, each tube being 25 feet in diameter and 2 feet long.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has considered the advisability of cancelling the prohibition of trading with Germany promulgated when China declared war on the Central Powers, and that the Cabinet has decided that this shall be done. Circular telegrams to the provinces have been despatched to this effect as well as to the Chinese Legations abroad.

Mr. Albert Nielsen, Commissioner of Customs (retired) has, through the Inspector-General of Customs, received from the Chinese Government the Order of the Wen Hu, Third Class, conferred by Presidential Mandate of July 31st, 1920, in recognition of his services with the Chinese Navy during the China-Japanese War and of his long connection with the Chinese Customs service.

At to-morrow's Pontifical Mass (8 a.m.) at the Catholic Cathedral the Kyrie and Gloria will be from Mitterer's "Missa St. Nominia Jesu" and the Credo from Porosi's "Missa Pontificale." The music of the Sanctus and Agnus Dei has been specially composed by Fr. A. Rignanti. At the evening celebrations the Tantum Ergo and the Te Deum will be sung by the whole congregation.

A very enjoyable dance was given on board H.M.S. Tamar on Friday to about 200 guests by the Commodore and Mrs. Bowden-Smith from 8-12. The orchestra was provided by Professor Gonzales. Most of the guests were Naval, Military and Dockyard Officers and their families. The Governor and Lady Stubbs were present and also the Japanese Admiral Yoshida and staff.

As will be seen in detail in the Church notices, the morning service at Union Church to-morrow will be a "Hospital Service," and the evening service will be a "Harvest Thanksgiving Service." Fruits, vegetables and other commodities, supplied for the Harvest decorations, will afterwards be sent to the hospitals. Mrs. D. J. Brown will, at the morning and evening services, respectively, render Handel's "O Lord, rebuke me," and "He shall feed His flock." The Rev. G. J. Williams will preach a Hospital sermon at the morning, and a Harvest Thanksgiving sermon at the evening service.

Many well-known Kowloon residents are planning to establish a golf course at the resort. The promoters, including Prince K. Tokugawa, Viscount Kato and Viscount Naito, have decided to purchase a ground covering 150,000 tauba, and negotiations are now going on with the owner. If these are successful the laying out of the golf course will be started early next year.

Mr. Henry Hobden, who during the war was in charge of the Far Eastern section of the Foreign Office Department dealing with overseas trade, is about to pay a visit to China, on behalf of the Red Cross of British Industries. He will generally study the position and make any special inquiries the members of the Federation may desire. Mr. Hobden knows China, as he was formerly stationed in Chefoo when in the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, and he has kept his hand in since then in the work of the Overseas Department.

Among the subscriptions received in Shanghai, by Mr. G. H. Sutt, honorary treasurer, Famine Relief Fund we notice the following:-Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, \$25,000; Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., \$20,000; Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., \$5,000; China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd., \$5,000; Ewa Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., \$5,000; Yangtze-poo Cotton Mill, \$3,000; Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, \$3,000; Kung Yik Cotton, \$2,000; Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., \$1,000; and Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$1,000.

Golfers will be interested in the following paragraph from some comments on golf in the N.C. Daily News: "To return to the championship, or rather the qualifying round, we have only to quote the case of a rather famous golfer to show how difficult is prophecy when dealing with an event such as this. The case we allude to is that of 'Jock' Forrest, who when playing in a championship on the Race Course required no fewer than six puts on one green. Yet, he was one of the finest golfers who has ever been here, and has been in the semi-final of the Scottish Amateur Championship. Needless to say, on the occasion we mention he did not go far in the championship. It is understood that he is returning to Hongkong shortly, and it is hoped that he will be seen in this year's championship there."

The following paragraph from the Japan Chronicle shows that an effort was made in Kobe for the entertainment and comfort of the men of the British submarine flotilla, which, we are sure, was greatly appreciated: "Some six years ago a temporary clubhouse was opened in Sanzomiya for the benefit of the men of the Royal Navy squadron which was on a visit to the port at that time. It provided a reading-room, meals, and sleeping accommodation, for those on shore leave, and proved very useful, there being many expressions of appreciation from those who made use of those rooms. Captain W. H. Price, who had much to do with that venture, is again in Kobe, after a long absence, having returned to Japan to work for the Mission to Seamen, and he has secured the building that used to be the Grand Hotel for a similar purpose during the present visit of a British submarine flotilla. Furniture and other requirements have been hired or borrowed, and a caterer has been engaged. A committee has also been formed to help in the management. There are few places in Kobe where men on shore leave can take their ease and be at home, so it is hoped that the 'Light-House' will contribute materially towards making the stay in the port pleasant."

It is stated that the conference in connection with the Chinese Consortium has reported favourably on the application of a group of Belgian bankers for admission into the Consortium.

Mr. T. W. Lamont, a member of Messrs. Pierpoint Morgan & Co., has been elected chairman.

THE REWARDS OF JOURNALISM.

This news item is clipped from an Iowa daily: "Mr. Charles K. Young, editor of the Upham Corner Call, has retired from active newspaper work, after a twenty-year reign at the editorial desk, with a comfortable fortune of \$50,000. Mr. Young acquired this net-wealth through constant application to his work, his brilliancy in the editorial columns, his undying diligence and zeal in the circulation drive, and the unexpected death of an uncle, who left him \$49,070.65."

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH RUETER'S AGENCY.)

BELGIUM TO ENTER CONSORTIUM.

New York, October 15th.

It is stated that the conference in connection with the Chinese Consortium has reported favourably on the application of a group of Belgian bankers for admission into the Consortium.

Mr. T. W. Lamont, a member of Messrs. Pierpoint Morgan & Co., has been elected chairman.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

WHISKY SMUGGLING.

UNITED STATES TO TAKE STERN MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, October 15th.

Evidence is forthcoming that foreign shipmasters in collaboration with seamen, are violating the Prohibition Law by bringing whisky to the United States.

Accordingly, the Bureau of Internal Revenue is considering the advisability of seizing and selling the foreign vessels implicated. It is reported that the Bureau has also discovered a connection between the women and "the Whisky Ring," which markets bootleggers.

The Volstead Prohibition Law, specifically, provides for the confiscation of such vessels.

EARLIER CABLES.

AEROPLANE OF THE FUTURE.

SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, October 15th.

At the Air Conference today, Air Marshal Sir Edward L. Ellington gave an interesting forecast of the aeroplane of the future. He announced that the Air Ministry was developing two new engines. The first was a "swash plate engine" in which was an inclined disc on a shaft which replaced the ordinary crank. The second was a steam turbine, with which it was to be able to fulfil all required conditions and greatly increase cylindrical power, besides being silent. It would also reduce the physical effort required by the pilot. Another, at present in the design stage provided engines in the fuselage driving propellers in the wings, relieving the pilot of control of the engine, the latter signalling his order to the engine-room, as on a ship.

HOME RULE BILL.

GOVERNMENT CANNOT TOLERATE INDEPENDENCE.

LONDON, October 15th.

Sir Hamar Greenwood, in a speech at Belfast, this afternoon, said that Lord French, Sir Nevill Meredyd and himself were in complete accord and none of them was resigning. The Government was proceeding with the Home Rule Bill and was prepared to enlarge it in the most generous manner, in order to secure a complete and final settlement of the Irish question but they could not tolerate the independence of Ireland or a part of Ireland. They believed that the imperial strategic unity of Ireland was fundamental for the peace of the United Kingdom and the well-being of the Empire and they would not budge on its fundamental verities.

OUTLOOK IN RUSSIA.

SOVIET DEALING WITH PLOTTERS.

LONDON, October 15th.

Sensational rumours have been current during the past few days regarding anti-Bolshevik outbreaks throughout Russia. As, however, no confirmation has been received from official sources, it is deemed prudent to regard them somewhat skeptically at present, especially in view of the previous stories of the impending collapse of the Bolshevik regime. Nevertheless, it seems beyond doubt that the Soviet is encountering trouble in Siberia, for, according to a Helmsfors message, the Bolshevik paper Pravda admits that over a thousand persons have been arrested in various towns of Siberia for complicity in a plot to blow up railways and bridges, kill Communist leaders, and to organize peasant revolts. The leaders of the conspiracy are declared to be ex-officers of Koltchak's and Semenov's armies.

GENERAL WRANGEL'S PUST.

MUNITION FACTORY BLOWN UP.

LONDON, October 15th.

A wireless message from Wrangel's headquarters chronicles the continuance of successful operations, particularly in the Alexandrovsk district, where the Dnieper has been forced. The regiment captured a Red munition factory containing 60,000 shells, which was blown up.

CARPENTIER KNOCKS OUT LEVINSKY.

NOW LOOKING FOR FIGHT WITH DEMPSEY.

New York, October 15th.

A twelve-round boxing match between Carpentier and the American "Badling" Lovinsky, who is considered to be one of America's finest fighters, took place at Jersey City to-night in the presence of a huge audience and resulted in Carpentier knocking out Lovinsky in the fourth round. The Frenchman now hopes to meet Dempsey for the World's Championship.

CESAREWITCH STAKES.

BRACKET WINS BY TWO LENGTHS.

LONDON, October 15th.

The Cesarewitch Stakes resulted as follows:

Bracket 1.
Front Line 2.
Greek Scholar 3.

The betting was Bracket 6 to 1; Front Line 100 to 8 and Greek Scholar 25 to 1. Thirty-two ran; won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

RACING FOR £15,000.

AMERICAN HORSE WINS.

WINDSOR (ONTARIO), October 15th.

A great horse-racing match for £15,000 sterling and £1,000 cup between the United States' crack "Man-of-War" and the Canadian-owned "Sir Barton," was witnessed by huge crowds. The distance was a mile and a quarter. "Sir Barton," who was under weight for his age, carried six pounds extra. "Man-of-War" won by eight lengths in 2 mins. 05 secs.

CONGRESS OF ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

FAVOUR ADHESION WITH MOSCOW.

ROME, October 15th.

At a congress of the Italian Socialist party at Reggio a resolution was passed in favour of adhesion with the Moscow International Party, at the same time demanding the exclusion from the party of anarchist and syndicalist groups.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

ANGLO-BELGIAN DISCUSSIONS IN LONDON.

BRUSSELS, October 15th.

According to the *Libre Belgique* discussions in London between Mr. Lloyd George and the Belgian Premier, M. de la Croix, regarding the German reparations have been successfully concluded.

The Geneva Conference will not be held, while the Reparations Commission, after hearing the Germans' explanation of their proposal, will report to the various Governments instead of arriving at a decision itself. A further conference will be shortly held at Brussels.

SIXTEEN THOUSAND TON GERMAN SHIP ON FIRE.

IN THE VULKEN YARDS.

BERLIN, October 15th.

A telegram from Hamburg states that a big fire broke out at midnight in the 16,000 ton Hamburg-America liner *Viktoria Luise* in the Vulkan yards. Four fire engines were summoned.

OBITUARY.

FAMOUS EVANGELIST DEAD.

LONDON, October 15th.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles McCallan Alexander, M.A., the famous Evangelist.

[The late Mr. Alexander was engaged in evangelistic work for several years, and had organized and conducted large churches for eight years. He made an evangelistic tour of the world in 1907-8 with the Rev. E. A. Torrey and made the *Glorious Song* famous all the world over at this time. He made a second tour in 1907. He conducted the largest evangelistic tour ever organized (4,000 members) for two months daily in the Royal Albert Hall, London, and conducted United Missions in Australia, Philippine Islands, China, Japan, Korea, America and Great Britain.]

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has conferred the Cross of Grand Officer of Orange Nassau on Count Oldenburg Benckin, of Amsterdam, the ex-Kaiser's host.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CATHOLIC PROCESSION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR.—I gather from the columns of your much-read daily, that arrangements have been made, and, presumably, permission given by the Government, for a Religious Procession to be held under the auspices of the local Roman Catholic Institutions on Sunday next, and that motor traffic is restricted on the routes named. I am of opinion that such restrictions are an infringement of the "right of way" and should not be enforced for such private reasons.

Further, I believe that such processions should not be permitted where such a cosmopolitan religious population exists as in Hongkong, where it is likely to injure religious susceptibilities. The fact that such a procession should receive official sanction to intrude itself upon the public in this way, establishes a precedent, and may be regarded as the "thin end of the wedge" for more elaborate demonstrations in the future. Processions of this nature are not permitted in England for the reasons above suggested; and it will be wise to keep them controlled here. Enthusiasm of this kind is better kept confined to the limits of the church compound.

Thanking you for giving publicity to this opinion, and enclosing my card.

PROTEST.

Hongkong, October 14th, 1920.

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' PAY.

A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

Referring to the information given by the Chairman of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. in regard to the dispute between the officers and the owners, the *N.C. Daily News* remarks:—An interesting point in the present dispute is that the headquarters of the two opposing bodies are as far apart as Hongkong and Shanghai. The shipping companies have their headquarters at Hongkong, whereas the centre of agitation among officers and engineers is Shanghai.

THE OFFICERS' ATTITUDE.

Meetings of the officers and engineers are taking place in Shanghai, but no statement of the result of their deliberations is being made public. The hope of the officers and engineers is not negotiation, as will continue to such a point that the matter may be referred to arbitration. It is pointed out here that the claim is for a 30 per cent. increase in wages, not 50 per cent. as is stated. There is also the question of the number of officers to be carried on board. In the case of one of the companies there are three officers besides the master, and it is desired to make this the practice on all the steamers involved.

FAMINE RELIEF.

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS TARIFF PROPOSED.

The Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* wrote on the 5th inst.: A note was handed in to the Diplomatic Body which was brought up for discussion at last Saturday's meeting by the Chinese Government proposing that the Legations should agree to allow an increase of the Customs Tariff of one tenth of the ordinary collections. That is to say, imports that would be taxed one hundred Taels would in future pay one hundred and ten. It was proposed that an estimate based on this added taxation for one year would be made and a loan then raised, principal and interest to be paid off in one year. The said loan to be used immediately for the relief of the famine sufferers. When the matter came before the Diplomatic Body, the Japanese representative stated that as such a large portion of this new tax would fall on Japanese imports on account of the large dealings they have with the Chinese, it would be necessary for him to seek instructions from his Home Government. It was pointed out that the said loan to be used immediately for the relief of the famine sufferers. When the matter came before the Diplomatic Body, the Japanese representative stated that as such a large portion of this new tax would fall on Japanese imports on account of the large dealings they have with the Chinese, it would be necessary for him to seek instructions from his Home Government. It was pointed out that the said loan to be used immediately for the relief of the famine sufferers.

THE JAPANESE AND THE PARIMUTUEL.

ITS RESTORATION AT RACE MEETINGS ADVOCATED.

General Ishimatsu, the new-appointed President of the Japanese Horse Administration Bureau, is said to be in favour of restoring the pari-mutuel at race-meetings in order to encourage interest in racing, and thus lead to the improvement of horses.

In an interview with a representative of the *Nichi Nichi*, General Ishimatsu urged the restoration of the pari-mutuel system at all race-meetings throughout the country as a wise step. The Central Treasury has not sufficient funds to import horses to meet the requirements of the time, and therefore, there will be no alternative for the Horse Administration Bureau but to restore the system and thus get the necessary funds. This view, it is said, will shortly be submitted to a Commission to be appointed to consider this particular question.

CHINESE POLITICS.

THE DEMANDS OF YUNNAN AND KUEICHOW.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

With reference to restoration of internal peace and unity in China, the "Asiatic News Agency" was recently authorized to publish the following:—

In a joint official telegram to the Chin Cabinet from General Tang Chi-yao, military Governor of Yunnan and General Liu Hsiang-tze, military Governor of Kueichow, concerning the restoration of domestic peace, they demand that:—

- 1.—The peace terms should be discussed through the proper peace conference instead of through individual sources.
- 2.—The main points to be discussed and decided by the properly-constituted peace conference should be the questions of law and of diplomatic affairs of the country.
- 3.—For the salvation of the country, and the reformation of politics, the immediate abolition of the Tuchun and super-Tuchun systems should be carried out as soon as possible. There should only be post for divisional, brigade and regimental commanders who are to be entirely placed under the orders of the War Ministry.
- 4.—The establishment of a special military committee whose members will attend to matters concerning the disarmament of superfluous troops throughout the country. The future strength of the Chinese national army should be decided by this special military committee in accordance with the financial and frontier defence conditions.

For the purpose of inducing the majority of the Chinese people to pay more attention to the political affairs of their country, it is necessary for the central government to establish self-government bodies in every province and district. This important reform should be introduced even without waiting for the completion of the new constitution for the republic, so that real equality and fraternity can be established among the Chinese people as a real democratic country.

The two Generals, Tang and Liu, add that the above are the aims and policies of the Yunnan and Kueichow provinces and that in their efforts to carry them out for the real benefit of the country and people, they pay no attention to provincial barriers or party leanings.

THE REPLY.

In reply to the above-mentioned demands, Premier General Chin briefly answered as follows:—

"During the course of the last few weeks, feeling has been in consultation with General Lu Yang-shing, Chief Administrator for Tsen Chun-shan and other leaders of Canton with a view to the early restoration of internal peace and the most important points settled between Peking and Canton are:—

- 1.—To respect the constitutional laws of the republic.
- 2.—To revise unsatisfactory international agreements or treaties.
- 3.—To diminish superfluous official posts throughout the country.
- 4.—To introduce regional or territorial administration. This means the introduction of self-governing bodies into the provinces.
- 5.—The Peking government agrees to the establishment of a special military committee for the settlement of military questions.
- 6.—The Peking government also agrees to the re-opening of the internal Peace Conference provided that the past mistakes will not be repeated by its members or delegates.

In addition to the reply of Premier Chin, the whole body of the northern military governors under the leadership of Tiao Kun and Chang Tso-lin wired Tang and Liu to the following effect:—

"We entirely agree to your suggestions. With regard to law, we are of the opinion that there is no necessity for the existence of the old and the new Parliaments any longer, so that all legal questions can be solved by the immediate establishment of a new Parliament in accordance with the old Parliamentary electing laws. After the convocation of the new Parliament in Peking, every national question can be discussed and settled through the legislative, which represents the popular sentiments of the Chinese people and not through individual opinions or views. The maintenance of the balance of power among the Powers interested in this country. All international agreements or treaties signed with foreign countries after the declaration of independence of the south-western provinces should be so revised in accordance with the Chinese popular sentiments. Further, the sending of the telegram, support with their full heart the proposed establishment of a special military committee for the settlement of all questions concerning the Chinese army."

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARDS.

TOURNAMENT.

In yesterday's games in the Palace Hotel Billiards tournament, C. B. Goldline (—300) beat R. Nicholls (—50) by 49 points, his highest break being 40. J. Snook (—297) beat W. B. Off (—75), the final score being 250 to 119 points. Snook's highest break was 98.

SCIENCE OF MAN.

TASK OF THE ANTHROPOLOGISTS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Professor Karl Pearson, in his presidential address before the Anthropological Section of the British Association, at Cardiff, recently, said that in the highly and recently hybridized nations of Europe there were really but few fragments of "pure races" left, and it was hopeless to believe that anthropometric measurements of the body or records of pigmentation were going to help us to a science of the psycho-physical characters of man which would be useful to the State. The modern State needed in its citizens vigour of mind and vigour of body, but these were not characters with which the anthropometry of the past had largely busied itself. In a certain sense the school medical officer and the medical officer of health were doing more State service of an anthropological character than the anthropologists themselves. These doubts had come very forcibly to his notice during the last few years. What were the anthropologists as anthropologists doing during the war? Many of them were busy enough and doing valuable work because they were anatomists, or because they were surgeons, or perhaps even because they were mathematicians. But as anthropologists, what was their position? The whole period of the war produced the most difficult problems in folk-psychology. There were occasions innumerable when thousands of lives and most heavy expenditure of money might have been saved by a greater knowledge of what created and what damped folk movements in the various races of the world. India, Egypt, Ireland, even our present relations with Italy and America, showed only too painfully how difficult we found it to appreciate the psychology of other nations. We should not surmount these difficulties until anthropology took a wider view of the material they had to record, and of the task they had before them if they wished to be useful to the State. It was not the physical measurements of native races which was a fundamental feature of anthropology to-day; it was the psychometry and the vigour of white as well as of dark-skinned men that must become the main subjects of our study.

GERMAN CLARION CRY.

They might have read the recent manifesto of the German anthropologists: their clarion cry for a new and stronger position of the science of man in academic studies. If they would study what Germany was feeling and thinking to-day, they must not hope to find it in the newspaper reports, but seek it elsewhere in personal communication or in German writings. Then they would agree that rightly or wrongly there was a conviction spreading in Germany that the war arose and that the war was lost because a nation of professed thinkers had studied all sciences, but had omitted to study apply the science of man. And in a certain sense that was an absolutely correct conviction, for if the science of man stood where they might hope it will stand in the dim and distant future, man would from the past and the surrounding present have some grasp of folk evolution, and so have a greater chance of guiding its controllable factors. We were far indeed from that to-day; but it benefited us none the less to study what this new anthropological movement in Germany connoted. It meant that the material of anthropology was going to change, or rather that its observations would be extended into a study of the mental as well as the physical characters, and these of the white races as well as of the dark. It meant that anthropology would not only study individual psychology but folk-psychology. It meant that this was directly said—that Germany, having lost her colonies, would still maintain her trade by aid of Consuls, missionaries, traders, travellers, and others trained academically to understand both savage and civilized peoples. This was a perfectly fair field, and if the game was played squarely could only lead to increased human sympathy, and we should only have ourselves to blame if other nations were before us in their anthropological knowledge and its practical applications. The first condition for State support was that we showed our science to be vital by turning to the problem of racial efficiency, of race-psychology, and to all these tasks that Galton described as the first duty of a nation—in short, to make every individual efficient both through Nature and by Nurture.

PROLOGUE MENTALITY.

It did matter in regard to the gravest problems before mankind to-day whether our ancestry was hylaric or troglodytic. For five years the whole world had been a stage for brutality and violence. We had seen a large part of the world's best fitted mentally and physically to the needs of future generations perishing throughout Europe; the average effect of this slaughter would show itself each twenty to twenty-five years for centuries to come in the genetic return of half the countries of the world. Science undertakes work which national feeling bid it do, but on which it must look back with a shuddering feeling of disaster, an unwelcome reminder of having killed its handiwork. And as afterwards we saw in almost every

THREE REQUIREMENTS.

The future lay with the nation that most truly planned for the future, that studied most accurately the factors which would improve the racial qualities of future generations either physically or mentally. If we were to place anthropology in its true position as the queen of the sciences, we must work shoulder to shoulder and work without intermission in the following directions: anthropologists must co-operate.

(i). To insist that our recorded material shall be such that it is at present or likely in the near future to be able to the State, using the word "State" in its simplest sense.

(ii). To insist that there shall be institutes of anthropology, each with a full staff of qualified professors, whose whole energy and time shall be devoted to the teaching of and research in anthropology, ethnology, and prehistory. At least three or four such universities should be provided with such institutes.

(iii). To insist that our technique shall not consist in the mere statement of opinion on the facts observed, but shall follow, if possible with greater insight, the methods which are coming into use in epidemiology and psychology.

THE BLACK AND TANS.

FORCE THAT WILL RESTORE ORDER IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The *Daily Express* Special Correspondent writes from Dublin:—

There is a bit of romance or a bit of history about every regimental nickname, but you won't find the Black and Tans in the Army List, yet they are a unit that is going to be heard of.

There are wonderful units of all kinds within the Empire, but the Black and Tans stand alone as a supremely hardened romantic set of fighting men.

The Black and Tans are the new auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary, a special force enlisted to put a stop to murder and lawlessness, and they are all ex-officers. Their nickname comes from their uniform, for at the moment there is a shortage of the regulation dark, almost black, cloth for the old R.I.C. uniform, and the new force was told to put on its old khaki officers' kit, but to wear the usual R.I.C. service headgear. The men are thus in khaki with black hats, hence the name the Black and Tans.

They are a fine lot of men, and what is more, they are trained men. They know what fighting means, they know what danger is, and they have come forward to tackle the job of making Ireland safe for the law-abiding man.

MURDER GANGS.

To-day it is an honour to be a member of the R.I.C. No corps has put up a better, or pluckier fight against conditions which are worse than the honest hazards of open war, and it is largely this fine record of the old R.I.C. that has attracted the new Black and Tans. They are a semi-military police force, which is own brother to the Texas Rangers or the Canadian Mounted Police.

It is not an easy job, for the methods of the murder gangs are peculiar. A band of twenty assassins ambush a pair of policemen at eleven o'clock. Five minutes later they have completed the murder and dispersed to hide their arms. If they have no arms on them there is no proof of their complicity in the crime, even though the whole district knows that they were concerned in it.

These large gangs of assassins are not always happy about their task either. Young men who have been crumpled in the Republican movement are forced into crime. They have the choice of joining in the murders or being shot by their own side. It is a very real reign of terror when wretched men who disapprove of murder and lawlessness, and who have only joined a nominally political association, are forced to join assaults on barracks and run the risk of immediate bullet or inevitable hempen halter.

All sensible honest folk want to see law and order restored in Ireland. The Black and Tans are going to do it.

land an orgy of violent crime, a sense of lost security, and at times we dreaded that our very civilisation might perish owing to the weakening of the social ties, a denuding of the responsibility of class to class. This outbreak of violence which had so appalled the thinking world, was the sporadic appearance of an innate passion for the raw and brutal in mankind, or was it the outcome of economic causes forcing the nations of the world to the combat for limited food and material supplies? He wished they could attribute it to the latter source, for then they could eradicate the spirit of violence by changing environmental conditions. But if the spirit of violence was innate in man, if there were times when he not only saw red but rejoiced in it—and that was the strong impression he formed when he viewed Germany on August 1st, 1914—then outbreaks of violence would not cease till troglodyte mentality was bred out of man. That was why the question of troglodyte or hylobatic ancestry was not a pursuit of dead bones. It was a vital problem on which turned much of folk-psychology.

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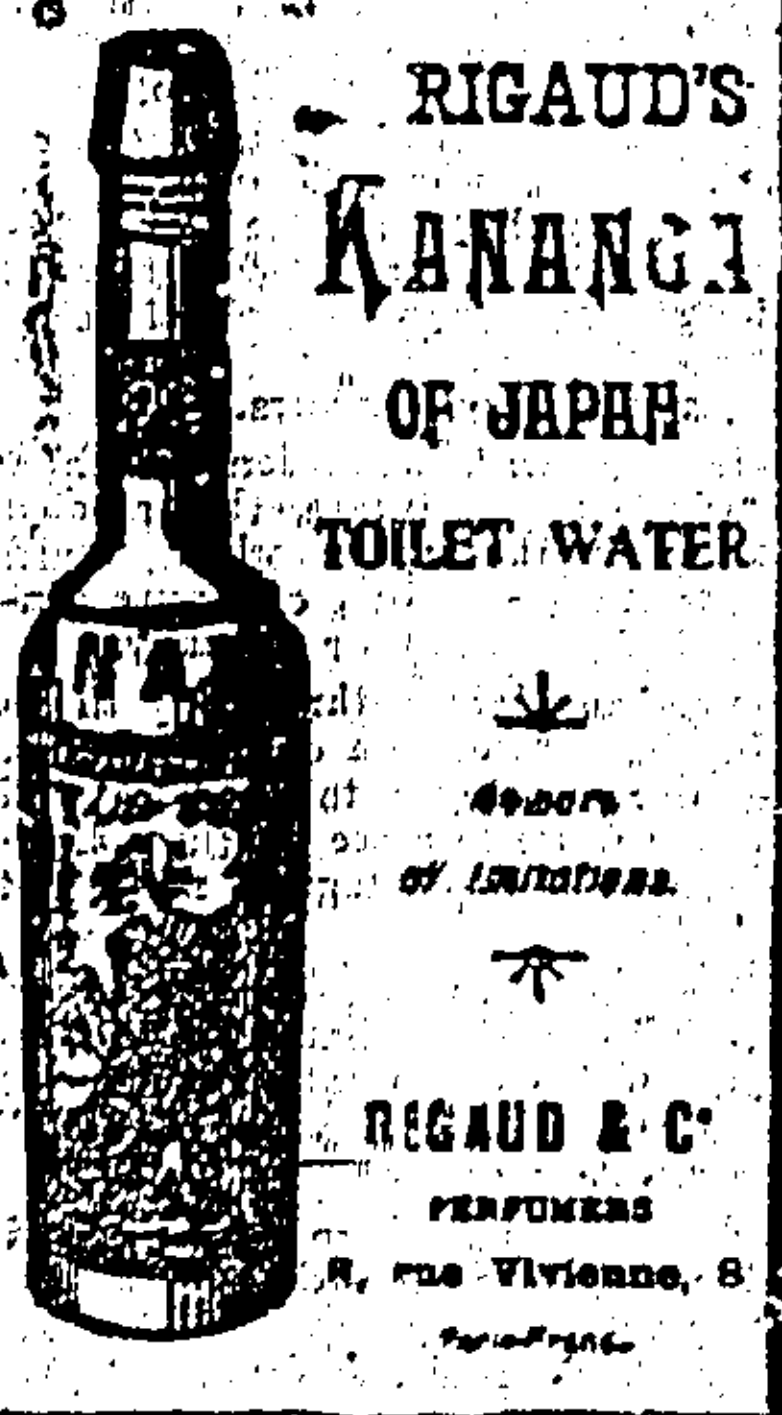
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THE CORONATION CHAIR. DANTE AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

A Times' correspondent writes:—Facing the Confessor's Shrine in Westminster Abbey stands the famous Coronation Chair of the Kings of England, second only in interest to the Shrine itself, and almost as ancient. Its presence here, like that of most of the glories of the Abbey is due to the Abbey's being the burial-place of the Confessor, for beginning with the coronation of William the Conqueror on Christmas Day, 1066, all our kings have been crowned almost on the spot, hallowed by St. Edward's bones. As Dean Stanley tells us, the Conqueror stood on the very grave of St. Edward.

The Westminster Coronation Chair has its own peculiar meaning and interest, for it was made in the last year of Edward I.'s reign to enclose the famous Stone of Scone, the "Fatal Stone," which was thus to replace the King's Stone at the first ford of the Thames, where seven of the Saxon sovereigns, from Edward the Elder to Ethelred, were crowned. Much legend has been woven round the Stone of Scone, the most famous tradition being that it is the stony pillow on which Jacob laid his head at Bethel. Of its presence and veneration at the Monastery of Scone there is no doubt. It was there, encased in a wooden chair, in which the Kings of Scotland were enthroned by the Earls of Fife. Edward I. was himself crowned King of Scots on this wonderful stone, which he afterwards brought to Westminster, to present it, as a trophy of conquest, at the Confessor's Shrine. At the Shrine Edward had already offered the coronet of Llewellyn, last Prince of Wales.

Many efforts were made by the Scots to obtain the return of the stone, but so great a hold had it on the imagination and affections of the English people, that all attempts failed. Its stately place here, at the central heart of our Empire, should surely bear visible witness to our unity. If, indeed, it be not the Stone of Bethel, it should very certainly suggest the words spoken of the Abbey nearly a thousand years ago—that "there shall be no less than the House of God and the Gates of Heaven."

The chair itself was originally intended by Edward I. to be in bronze, and the bronze chair was actually begun. Sir Gilbert Scott sees in the general design of the chair an evidence of the intention to make it of metal. But it was finally made of wood; and, to quote Dean Stanley's words, "the fragment of the world-old Celtic races was embedded in the new Plantagenet oak." On this chair, the priest was to sit while celebrating mass at St. Edward's altar, and the Abbot sat there on high festivals. Seated in this chair every English sovereign has been crowned, from Edward II. onwards, and it was even taken to Westminster Hall for the inauguration of Oliver Cromwell as Lord Protector. The decoration of the chair was very beautiful, carried out in gilt gesso and glass mosaic. This, like the greater splendours of the shrine, is a thing of the past; only faint traces of it can now be discerned. The centuries and wilful human hands have played havoc with this work of art and of devotion. Names are even carved on the chair, to the lasting disgrace of those who cut them. It is sad to remember that the last, and possibly the worst, outrage, was perpetrated not long before war, by the misguided excitement of certain "auffragettes." A bomb was placed near the chair, and the explosion knocked off a part of one of the pinnacles, besides damaging the lovely 15th century screen behind the chair.

When speaking of St. Edward's shrine and of the Stone of Scone, it may not be amiss, with the approaching commemoration of the sixcentenary of Dante's death, to recall his one allusion to the Abbey in the Divine Comedy, and his mention of the Scottish wars of Edward I. and Edward II.—"Close to the Confessor's shrine was preserved, in a golden cup, the heart of Prince Henry d'Almayne, son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, who was murdered by his cousin, Guy de Montfort, in the Church of San Silvestro in Viterbo." Dante beholds the murderer, plunged into one of the rivers of hell, and says of him:—

Colui, fesse in grembo a Dio
Lo cuor, che in spili Tamigi anco, si colla
(He clef, aunder in God's bosom.
The heart that still upon the Thames is
honoured.)—Inf. XII., 119-20.

It is quite clear that Dante must have known where the heart had been placed, as his well-known 14th century commentator, Benvenuto da Imola, states that it rested in "a certain monastery of monks, called there Guainquic, (Westminster), a chapel wherein were buried all the Kings of England, and round which the effigies of them all were to be seen." Benvenuto adds that a naked sword was placed above the heart in witness of the crime, and other descriptions speak of an inscription on the golden cup.

Cor gladio scissum, do cui consanguineus sum.

The cousin, to whom appeal is made is Edward I., to whom Dante alludes with admiration. On the other hand, the Stone of Scone recalls the denunciation of the Scottish wars in Paradiso XIX., 121-3:—

Li si vedrà superbia ch'assalta,
Che fa le Scotte a l'inghlesse folle
Si, che non può soffrir dentro a sua meta.
(There shall be seen the pride that causes thirst,
Which makes the Scot and Englishman so mad
That they within their boundaries cannot rest.)—Par. XIX., 121-3.

It is plain that Dante had heard of the fame of Westminster, and that he was versed in our contemporary history. Let us hope that in the mighty Empire which has sprung from the Confessor's England, and even more in the League of Nations, he might recognize something of the majesty of that Empire he so fervently desired for the peace of the world.

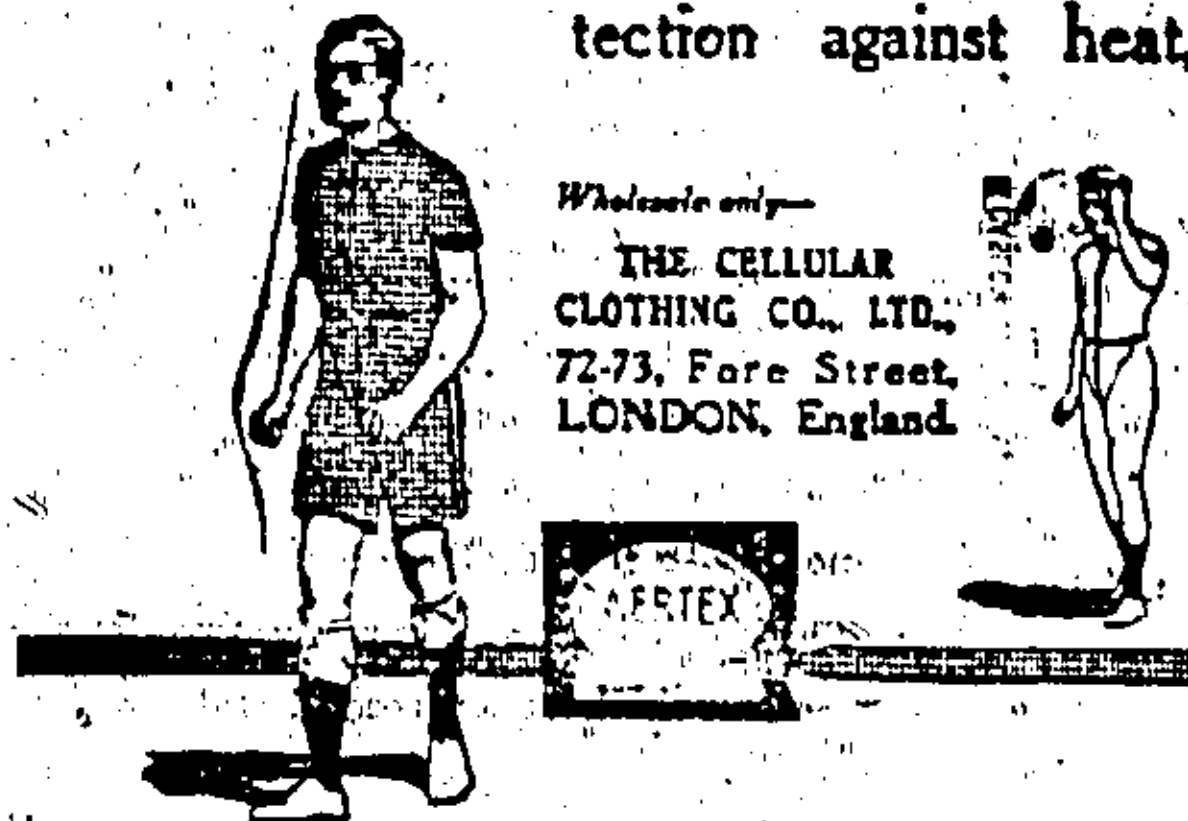
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You, as one of the Nation's workers, can secure one of these hair-health outfits at once by simply pasting the coupon below, together with your name and address, and 6 stamps in stamps, to cover cost of postage and packing of the parcel. You will receive this Year-Fold "Hair-Drill" kit.

1. A trial bottle of "Harlene," the ideal liquid food and natural growth-promoting tonic for the hair.

2. A packet of the unrivalled "Cremor" shampoo—the finest, purest and most soothing hair and scalp cleanser, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."

3. A bottle of "Eucos" Brilliantine, which gives the final touch of beauty to the hair, and is most beneficial to those whose scalp is "dry."

4. A copy of the newly-published "Hair-Drill"—the most authoritative and clearly written treatise on the toilet ever produced.

"HARLENE" MAKES ALL THE DIFFERENCE.

In the course of a few days you will find every strand of your hair waking up to new vitality and new strength—you will find a new sparkle and freshness revivifying the hair and all the lost light and shade as well as the delicate firmness of the hair which have been "dressed down," will re-awaken, and your hair will rapidly take on a new lease of life and beauty.

POST THE FREE COUPON TO-DAY.



ENRICH YOUR HAIR TO-DAY.

There is no excuse to-day for any man or woman having thin, brittle, weak or falling hair. "Harlene Hair-Drill" overcomes every kind of hair trouble, no matter from what cause it springs. It preserves the hair in health and it restores sickly hair back to health and beauty once more. You can prove this to-day by self-demonstration and prove it free of cost. Let "Harlene Hair-Drill" enrich your hair and increase its value to you. Simply send 6 stamps in stamps for postage and a Free Harlene Outfit will be sent to your address in any part of the world. Cut out the coupon below and post as directed to-day.

After a Free Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" and "Cremor" Shampoo Powders from all Bazaars and Drug Stores throughout India.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of 6 stamps extra for postage direct from Edwards, Harlene, Ltd., 20, St. 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England. Carriage extra on foreign orders. Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

Fill in and post to Edwards, Harlene, Ltd., 20, St. 24 & 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.

Dear Sirs:—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Year-Fold Hair-growing Outfit as described above. I enclose 6 stamps in stamps for postage in my part of the world. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READER:—Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin the coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

20,000 DOCTORS are recommending

PLASMON

ALL NOURISHMENT COCOA

Because "It yields a delicious beverage containing ALL the constituents able to support Life."—Lancet.

There's no Sweeter Tobacco
which comes from Egypt and
no better brand than the

"MELACHRINO"

Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 9

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SOLE BY—

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA,

NO. 19, ICE HOUSE STREET,

PHONE No. 3559. NEXT TO MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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TOBACCO, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

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MEMBERS OF JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION.

Rates for Average Single Rooms without Bath (meals included)
Y12-15 in cities, etc.
Y8-10 in country districts.

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Chuzenji (Nikko) — Lakewood Hotel Kamakura — Kashin Hotel Karuzawa — Mikasa Hotel Kobe — Oriental Hotel Tor Hotel	Kyoto — Kyoto Hotel Miyako Hotel Matsushima — Park Hotel Miyajima — Miyajima Hotel Miyazaki — Fujita Hotel San-jo Hotel	Nara — Nara Hotel Nikko — Kansai Hotel Nikko Hotel Osaka — Osaka Hotel Shimonoseki — San-jo Hotel	Shizuoka — Daitokuwan Hotel Tokyo — Imperial Hotel Tokyo Station Hotel Tokuji Seiyokan Hotel Yokohama — Grand Hotel
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IN TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

Taihoku — Taiwan Railway Hotel

IN CHOSEN

Keijo (Seoul) —
Chosen Hotel
Fusan —
Fusan Station Hotel
Shingai —
Shingai Station Hotel

IN MANCHURIA

Changchun —
Yamato Hotel
Dairen —
Yamato Hotel
Hoshigaura —
Yamato Hotel

Hotel (Mukden) —

Yamato Hotel
Bygon (Port Arthur) —
Yamato Hotel

"Japan," a handy guide book, distributed free!
Apply for literature and information to—
Offices of JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU,
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, etc.
Offices of THOS. COOK & SON,
SECRETARY OF THE ASSOCIATION,
c/o Traffic Bureau, Department of Railways, Tokyo.

SLAVES OF THE STATE. WHEN MAN WOULD CEASE TO COUNT.

[BY BART KENNEDY.]

Property and nationalisation do not mix. They are even as oil and water. You may talk till you are blue in the face, but you can no more get away from this fact than you can get away from the law of gravitation.

Nationalisation simply means the soft and nice and easy job for those who look on. It means an army of salaried do-nothings. It means a thousand more bosses for the working man than there are at present. And the only reason that some of the working men think it is all right is because they have not put on their thinking caps. When they do they will see that it means eventually slavery. For it intensifies the power of the State. It brings in its train a horde of rulers where there is now but one.

Everybody likes to have a nice, soft, easy, bossy job which carries with it a salary of the comfortable kind. This is human nature.

Nationalisation would simply mean that there would be an overwhelming rush after the soft job. (I should be one of the first in the rush myself.) And there would be discontent and slavery, and—following—there would be revolution and chaos.

TO END FREEDOM.

I admit that according to statistics nationalisation is a nice thing; it wears a rosy air. But of all the liars that exist on this earth the statistician is the greatest.

The expert witness is at times a worthy disciple of the immortal Ananias, but he is a mere babe in arms when compared with the statistician. The statistician will prove any mortal thing. And the fact that he is allowed to run round loose shows that we are an easy-going, long-suffering country.

There is another point, too. Nationalisation is in reality against the progressive instinct that is in man. The tendency of the psychology of man—taking him in the mass—is in the direction of greater individual freedom. It is in the direction of the decentralising of the power of the State.

The ultimate expression of the principle of nationalisation would mean the absolute slavery of the individual. The State would become a Moloch—great, terrible, and immense.

I do not deny that the present system has its faults. But at least—broadly speaking—it moves in the direction of freedom for the individual—which is the thing best worth having in life.

However, we have had an object-lesson as regards this whole matter. Russia has been thrown into chaos by doctrinaire revolutionists whose dominant idea is nationalisation. An ocean of blood has been shed. Millions have perished.

It, therefore, comes to this: Bolshevism is only nationalisation writ large.—*Daily Express*.

MY THIRTY DAYS' FAST.

The experience of a woman who has starved for long periods, not as a hunger strike, but on doctor's orders, is related below.

Friends who have visited Alderman McSwiney, the Lord Mayor of Cork, now beginning the third week of his hunger strike in Brixton Prison, are astonished at his condition. He is so much stronger than they expected, and his mind is perfectly clear and capable.

During the last twenty years I have fasted on six or seven occasions—once for a period of thirty days—so that I am not surprised at what strikes the uninitiated as almost a miracle. In spite of the high temperature usual with typhoid fever, my mind was as clear as it is to-day during every hour of those thirty days, when nothing but water ever passed down my throat.

My first fast was ordered by my physician on account of an obstinate digestive disturbance when I was about twenty years old. I ate nothing, but was made to drink a great deal of hot water, and on the third day of this treatment I rose from my bed and went out for a walk.

During the remaining thirteen days, when I took no food, I led my usual life, visiting and receiving friends, writing and reading, and going out for long drives, but I slept much less than normally.

I much enjoyed those days, although I was often bored by the hours my family spent at meals which had not the slightest attraction for me. I felt daily stronger, in both mind and body, but my physical strength was more apparent than real, for I was easily tired after moving about.

Since those two "starves," as my doctor called them, I have often fasted for a day or two to get rid of a cold or a sore throat; but I have not tried the experiment of going without food when in health.

There are many cases of persons who have done so for from thirty to forty days without injury, but no fast should be undertaken without expert medical attention.—*I. V. S. in Daily Express*.

Vienna newspapers report the death of Prince Hugo Dietrichstein, elder brother of Count Mensdorff, former Ambassador of Austria-Hungary to Great Britain.

INTIMATIONS

A. D. C.

IN

DENSANY'S

GOLDEN DOOM.
GLITTERING GATE.
COMPROMISE OF THE
KING.
LOST SILK HAT.

In Aid of

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Under the Patronage of—

H.E. Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.
H.E. Major General F. Ventris, G.B.
H.E. Commodore W. Bowden Smith, C.B.E.
Hon. Mr. Lau Cha Pak.
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

Thursday, - Oct. 28th
Saturday, - Oct. 30th
at 9.30 p.m.

ADVANCE BOOKING - Oct. 26th
GENERAL BOOKING - Oct. 22nd

AT MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES AS USUAL.

[1800]

The Gloom-Monger.

An old superstition says that if you meet a cross-eyed individual in your morning work, you had better go back home, to avoid ill-luck. But it isn't half so unkindly to see such a person as to meet the gloom-monger! Five minutes in his company will depress you for the rest of the day. He spreads gloom freely. According to him, business is bad, the cost of living makes the struggle not worth while, the world is topsy-turvy, and the British Empire, beginning with South Africa, is going rapidly to the dogs.

Fortunately, there are few persistent gloom-mongers! With most of them, it is a passing phase and is, in most cases, not due to any business or private misfortune, but merely to a "liver" or to a pending bilious attack, more or less severe.

We are all liable to such attacks, for which a little unpalatable food in the hot weather may sufficiently account, and all of us, at such times, can find in Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great liver corrective and stomach tonic, a relief not available in any other medicine.

The medicinal extracts of roots, barks and leaves, of which the Syrup is made, have a remarkable tonic effect upon the liver, and at the same time tonify and strengthen the stomach and regulate the action of the bowels. A few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and all the distressing symptoms of biliousness—such as headache, nausea and giddiness—disappear, and with them the gloomy, unfounded fears, and the irritable feelings which are so common in this complaint.

If you have bilious attacks, if you are in danger of becoming a gloom-monger, try a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup, and note its specially beneficial effects. By helping your digestive organs to do their work efficiently, Mother Seigel's Syrup aids digestion, and thus prevents those simple stomach and liver troubles which attack most of us, at one time or another. It gives you new appetite, new relish for food, and makes you feel that life is worth living. Try it to-day!

Peels Off Corns Between Toes

The Great Corn Loosener of the Age.
Never Fails. Painless.

A corn mashed, squeezed and crushed, all day long, in between two toes! You can try it at all chemists and try to dig it out and fail. Or



"Two Drops of 'Gels-it'—That's All!" you can try the sensible, peaceful, painless, easy way and use "Gels-it." It is easy for you with "Gels-it" to remove corns in places difficult to reach. "Gels-it" is a liquid—a wonderful painless formula—it has never been successfully imitated. It settles on the corn, and dries immediately. Instead of digging out the corn, you peel it out painlessly. There is no sticky plaster that does not remain in position, no saline that irritates or rubs off. You reach the corn easily with the little glass rod in the top of every "Gels-it" bottle. It does not hurt the true flesh. Try it, walk comfortably and smile! It is a blessing never fails.

"Gels-it," the guaranteed money-back corn-remover, the only sure way, costs but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Made by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U.S.A.

Obtainable and all Chemists from
Stones or Muller
& Parris (Aps),
LTD., Prince's
Ridge, Hongkong.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STRAITS & CALCUTTA	—	"YATSHING"	—	Tues. 19th Oct. 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	—	"TAKSANG"	—	Wed. 20th Oct. 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	—	"TUNGSHING"	—	Thurs. 21st Oct. 8 p.m.
MANILA	—	"YUENSANG"	—	Fri. 22nd Oct. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from a Calcutta steamer proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation. Sailings to both ports every Friday. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Keadat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chetoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "YATSHING" will be despatched on or about
Oct. 19th, for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-
TENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 211.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE,
OUTWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"V. GLENLAND"	—	24th Oct.
"GLENOGLE"	—	12th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"PEMBROKESHIRE"	about 26th Oct.	GENOA & LONDON.
"GLENIFFER"	3rd Nov.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
"GLENBANE"	Second half November	LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.
"GLENOGLE"	Middle of Dec.	GENOA, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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AGENTS: { The Glen Line, Ltd.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of "Shire" Line.

Tel. No. 21 sub. ex. 22.

Cable Address

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Bentley's, A.B.C. 6th Ed.
and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Sansonky
244, 253

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(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP ————— Y20,000,000

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA.
Managing Director: Mr. MATSUYAMA.

The Company has on hand a Large Number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are comprised in the Company's Fleet:—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

(And under the Company's management —

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.)

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

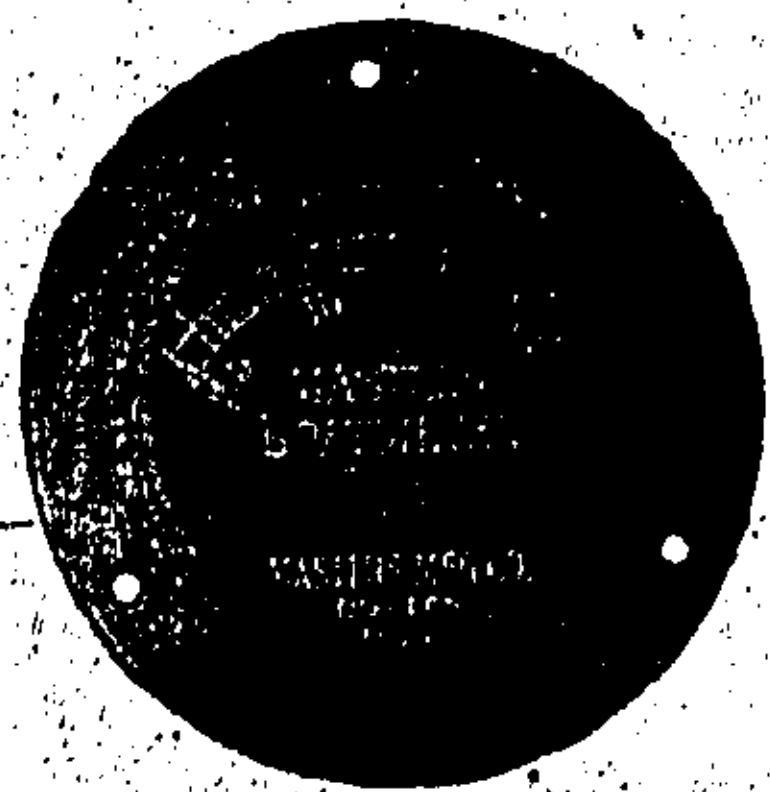
KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Bowo, Kobe.

Do not guess

at the speed

of your boat.



Instal a
Masters
Boatmeter
which will
tell you at a
glance.

UNION ENGINEERING

CO., LTD.,

13, Chater Road.

Phone No. 9273.

[125]

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

ss. "MONTROSE" ... 15th Nov.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS.

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "CITY OF NAPLES" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

or to Russ & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"HOIHOW"	On 16th Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI AND TIENTSIN	"YINGCHOW"	On 17th Oct. 3 P.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 19th Oct. 10 A.M.
AMOI, MANILA CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 19th Oct. Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKOW	"SZECHUEN"	On 19th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNING"	On 21st Oct. Noon.
NEWCHANG	"KWANGSE"	On 21st Oct. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENAN"	On 23rd Oct. 4 P.M.
WHAIRAWI, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"KUMICHO"	On 23rd Oct. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Whampoa.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow. For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone 22.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 Days).

HAIBOON	... Capt. J. H. Thomson	TUESDAY, 19th Oct., at 1 P.M.
HAIBOON	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct., at 1 P.M.
HAIBOON	... Capt. W. G. Ramsey	TUESDAY, 26th Oct., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Rinko Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS-LAPRAIK & CO., General Manager.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Days	Leave	Arrive	Days	Leave	Arrive
S.S. VINITA	Nov. 10th	S.S. VINITA	Nov. 13th		
S.S. WEST HIKI	Nov. 30th	S.S. WEST HIKI	Dec. 2nd		

through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overseas Ports no Transshipment on route. Shipside connection with the Baltimore, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Hongkong Office—P. O. Box 1003, Tel. No. 1003.
Agents—Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Singapore.

General Agent for South China.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	17th Oct. 10 A.M.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KASHGAR"	5,500	23rd Oct.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"NOYARA"	5,500	18th Nov.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"NELLOR"	5,513	26th Nov.	Madras, London & Antwerp
"ROMALI"	5,712	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	5,100	17th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	5,702	24th Dec.	do.
"FLASSY"	7,348	31st Jan. 1927	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" | 4,800 | 15th Oct. 1 P.M. | Calcutta via Spore, Pang & R.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	23rd Oct.	Sandakan, Thursday Island,
"KASOWNA"	7,000	30th Nov.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NOYARA"	5,500	16th Oct. Noon.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yama.
"TAKADA"	7,900	21st Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"NELLOR"	5,500	28th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"JAPAN"	8,000	29th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	5,400	30th Oct.	Shanghai Only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Through Interchangeable 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.R. Company's steamers between Hongkong and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Claims are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Summers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 14ft x 2ft x 1ft will be received as the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Messrs. P. & O. Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, apply to—

MAcKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"CANADA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Tuesday, 2nd Nov.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Saturday, 18th Oct.

"KASADO MARU" ... Saturday, 30th Oct.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHIRE MARU" ... Monday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" (Taking Passengers) ... Saturday, 18th Oct.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Cuba.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Moi, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokosuka.

"HAYAMA MARU" ... Monday, 25th Oct.

"Omib Yokosuka" ... Call Shanghai.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Friday, 2nd Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHJU MARU" ... Saturday, 18th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. KASADA, Manager, No. 10 Queen's Building. (31)

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Le. Hongkong for Australia
"TAIYUAN"	18th Oct.	21st Oct. 4 P.M.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (42)

T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TEIKYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 29th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 13rd
PERSEA MARU	9,000	Dec. 2nd

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALD

CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

FREIGHT BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th
TOKYO MARU (Cargo only)	17,900	Dec. 9th
KIYO MARU	17,900	Jan. 11th, 1927

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. B. GRIFFITH, LTD.

(33)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CORDILLERE"	On or about 14th Oct.

MADEIRAS, via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIEPOT, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

"PORTOS" ... On or about 10th Nov.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSER

Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.



TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, & VANCOUVER

(Calling at Seattle and Kobe)

"ELDRIDGE" ... About Oct. 29th

"WHEATLAND" ... About Nov. 17th

For PORTLAND direct.

"ABERCOS" ... About Oct. 22nd

For SEATTLE.

Through bills of lading issued to Overland Common points.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Manukau.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA"

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD VESSEL

For SAN FRANCISCO.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

S.S. "LAKE FARMINGDALE" Sailing Friday, October 18th, for Calcutta via Saigon, Singapore, Penang and Bangkok.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Manukau

Cable Address "BOLANO"

Telephone 141.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock is interrupted.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
U.S.A. and MANILA	Express of Russia	16th Oct.
MANILA and AUSTRIA	Taiyuan	16th Oct.
YAPPA and CALCUTTA	Hokkaido Maru	16th Oct.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Mishima Maru	17th Oct.
SHANGHAI	Sunming	17th Oct.
MANILA	Tonyo Maru	20th Oct.
STRAITS and BOMBAY	Tanaka Maru	20th Oct.
STRAITS and CALCUTTA	Bombay Maru	22nd Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan via Nagasaki	Atsuta Maru	Saturday, 16th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Moji	Nagasaki	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and N. China	Kangaroo	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
*Shanghai and North China	Hokkaido	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Suway, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Southern Maru	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kwangtung	Saturday, 16th, Noon
Philippine Islands, *Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marquis, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, *Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Keemun	Saturday, 16th, 1.45 P.M.
Samah and Haiphong	Kochi	Saturday, 16th, 4.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Chong Ya	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Dunera	Saturday, 16th, 5.00 P.M.
Haiphong	Dunera	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Sorachi Maru	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Taiyuan	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Taiyuan	Monday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Mishima Maru	Monday, 18th, 9.45 A.M.
Suway	Hydrangea	Monday, 18th, 4.00 P.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marquis, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, *Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Kangaroo	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Suway, Amoy and Keelung	Taiyuan	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Suway, Amoy and Keelung	Hai Lung	Tuesday, 19th, Noon
Suway, Amoy and Keelung	Kochi	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Suway, Amoy and Keelung	Szechuen	Tuesday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Tungshing	Wednesday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
*Shanghai and *North China	Sunming	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
*Shanghai, *N. China, and *Japan via Kobe	Inaba Maru	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via NAGASAKI, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via VANCOUVER, B.C.	Express of Russia	Thursday, 21st, 9.45 A.M.
Philippine Is., Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Taiyuan	Thursday, 21st, 1.45 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Nikko Maru	Friday, 22nd, 9.30 A.M.
*Straits, *Bangkok, *Ceylon, *Mauritius, *L. Marquis, *South Africa, *India via Dhanushkodi, *Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Amakusa Maru	Friday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 22nd, Oct. at 5 P.M.	Teiresias	Saturday, 23rd, 9.45 A.M.
Weihsaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kochi	Saturday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and N. China	Chong Ya	Saturday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
Suway, Amoy and Keelung	Hai Lung	Sunday, 24th, Noon
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Kamo Maru	Friday, 29th, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marquis, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Sado Maru	Friday, 29th, 9.45 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT)

"KEEMUN"	16th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	21st Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	16th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"ELPENOR"	23rd Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"AGAPENOR"	1st Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"PELEUS"	12th Oct.	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"IDOMENEUS"	1st Nov.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"TELAMON"	2nd Nov.	Liverpool
"ANTIOCHUS"	15th Nov.	Genoa, Marseilles, Lpool, & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TEUCER"	23rd Oct.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	16th Nov.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	7th Dec.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"TYDEUS"	24th Nov.	via Panama.
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HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	21st Oct.	for London direct.
"IDOMENEUS"	1st Nov.	for Liverpool via Marseilles.
"PYRRHUS"	21st Dec.	for London direct.
"ALCINOUS"	28th Dec.	for London via Marseilles.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

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COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

On LOAN	On DEMAND
Bank bills, at 30 days sight	112 1/2
Bank bills, at 60 days sight	112 1/2
Bank bills, at 90 days sight	112 1/2
Credit, at 3 months' sight	112 1/2
Credit, at 6 months' sight	112 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 3 months' sight	112 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	112 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 9 months' sight	112 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 12 months' sight	112 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 15 months' sight	112 1/2
Documentary Bills, at 18 months' sight	112 1/2
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